

CONFERENCE WRESTLES UNION CABINET PLAN

Civic Election Fight Nears Peak

Campaign Moves Taking Shape In Municipalities

Victoria Swings Into Heat of Annual Contest Next Week With Strong Mayoralty Fight and Large Aldermanic Field

City Nominations Next Thursday

Several Incumbents to Retire in Oak Bay; Three Now Seeking Re-election of Saanich For 1933

With the election campaign in the city rapidly heading towards its peak, municipal politics are starting to move in the neighboring municipalities, although their polling is not until a month after the Victoria contest is decided. Major interest in the district elections probably will be in Saanich.

Interest in the city campaign centres mostly around the mayoralty contest, although there is no dearth of candidates for aldermanic honors. Nomination day is next Thursday, with polling on December 8 and until that time the rival camps will be discharging their ammunition almost daily.

Mayor Fleming, who seeks re-election after one year in office, made his first appearance of the campaign on Wednesday at the City Temple. He has been invited to a stewardship meeting at the Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday, called by Alderman P. R. Brown, and to a meeting of the Foul Bay Community Association on Wednesday. During election week he will attend a meeting of the Victoria West neighborhood and hold a meeting of his own at the Chamber of Commerce. This evening at 7:45 o'clock he will commence a series of radio addresses. This evening he will deal with the relief loan and taxation.

E. B. Adams, who has covered several wards to date, will continue with meetings at North Quadra on Monday, North Ward on Tuesday, Victoria West, Foul Bay and Oaklands.

TWO-MAN CONTEST
It is generally conceded the mayoralty contest will be between these two since no further move has been made by G. B. Crump, who had been announced.

Five aldermanic contestants have already filed nomination papers, as follows: J. J. Crowhurst, Arthur Hinder, John Harvey, Cunningham H. McMillan and James A. Shanks. Others now listed as candidates are: Charles Chivvers, Alderman T. W. Hawkins, Dr. J. D. Hunter, Walter Inward, Frank Le Roy, Walter Loney, Andrew McGowan, Mrs. Alice McGregor, E. J. Wakeman and Alderman R. T. Williams.

Trustee P. E. George, seeking re-election, and John Wood have filed papers for school trustee. Chairman George Jay and Trustee W. C. Moreby, K.C., also will stand.

For the first time in fourteen years there will be no election for police commission, the elective powers for this office having been removed by the Legislature.

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Cougars Endanger Life of Children

Residents of Langford and Metchosin District Petition Government to Act

Charming the life of children is endangered by cougars in the Langford and Metchosin districts, particularly on one of the back roads between Langford and Luxton, residents have petitioned the government for a return of the bounty on these beasts. Shepherders are sustaining heavy losses daily and last week children, while running home from school, saw a cougar "cougar" down "down" the road. One of the larger boys threw a stone and struck the cat on the head. It shot away and hid behind a stump. The children hurried away and called at the next house, finding the people away. One of them knew where the owner's gun was kept and, securing it, they hurried back to where a workman was patrolling the water pipes.

The patrolman got word to the game hunter at the provincial game farm and within an hour the cougar was shot.

Metchosin resident felt that their children are no longer safe and claim reinstatement of the bounty would give an impetus to the hunt for the predatory beast.

IRELAND HAS NEW GOVERNOR

Daniel Buckley Appointed to Chief Post in Irish Free State

He Is Republican, and Supports President Valera's Principles

Canadian Press and Associated Press

Dublin, Irish Free State, Nov. 26.—Daniel Buckley, former member of the Dail Eireann for Kildare, was appointed Governor-General of the Irish Free State today in place of James McNeill, who resigned last month. Mr. Buckley is a Republican and a follower of the principles of President Eamon de Valera. In view of developments since the Republicans came into power the choice was not an unexpected one.

A Sinn Fein member of parliament for North Kildare from 1918 to 1922, Mr. Buckley entered the new Dail Eireann in 1921 as Sinn Fein member for the counties Kildare and Wicklow. He has not been in the Dail since 1922.

ASTON VILLA IS DEFEATED

Lose Leadership in English Football By Bowing to Manchester City 5 to 2

Arsenal Defeats Middlesborough 4 to 2; Glasgow Rangers and Celtic Win

London, Nov. 26.—Bowling to the lowly Manchester City outfit, Aston Villa today surrendered leadership in the English League First Division to Arsenal, who defeated Middlesborough 4 to 2, Manchester City scored five goals to the Villans' two.

Aston Villa's defeat was a sensational upset. Previously the victors had won only four games and tied one out of fifteen, while the Villans had a record of ten wins, four draws and one loss.

Manchester City's win broke the point tie for first place between Arsenal and the Villans. The latter had led the league on an average basis, but each had had twenty-four points.

Derby County held on to third place in the First Division with a 3 to 2 win over Leicester City, which put them within a point of Aston. Previously tied with Derby, Huddersfield dropped back a notch, losing to Sheffield Wednesday 2 to 1. Huddersfield and Sheffield Wednesday are now in a tie for field Wednesday.

(Turn to Page 2, Col. 6)

World In Grip Of Yo-yo Once More

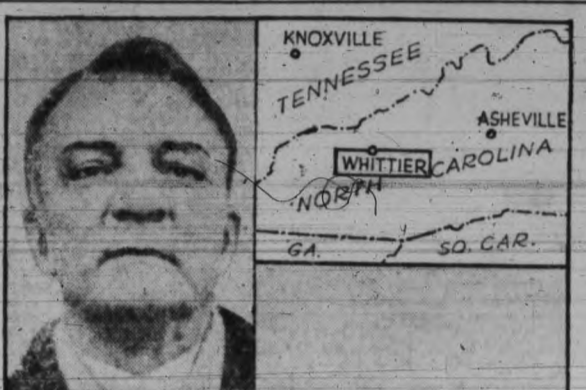
Visiting U.S. Boy Scouts Spread News Tantalizing Disc and String Game Habit Has Captured Its Victims Again

The tantalizing yo-yo which took the world by storm a couple of years ago is coming back into popularity. It has been shown by the visit of United States Boy Scouts to Victoria. Reports from England said it was in fashion there but were taken to mean that it had just found its way across the Atlantic where people waiting in theatre queues pass the time by shooting the whirling disc up and down a piece of string.

The popularity of the yo-yo with the Scouts at the international banquet yesterday evening, however, show the yo-yo habit is harder to kill than the yo-yo habit.

(Turn to Page 2, Col. 5)

AMNESIA VICTIM'S TRAIL LED INTO MOUNTAINS



In the rugged Great Smoky mountains of North Carolina, Colonel Raymond Robins, prohibition crusader and friend of President Hoover, who disappeared weeks ago, shortly before he was to have called on the President, was found a few days ago, and now, with his wife at his side, he is struggling to win back his memory—to remember his life before amnesia overtook him and he wandered to the isolated town of Whittier and lived among the people as "Raymond Rogers." The picture gives a glimpse of mountainous country in which Whittier is located. Before he was found there were rumors bootleggers might have murdered him and an intensive search had been carried out in the northeastern United States. Inset is a picture of Col. Robins. When found he was wearing a beard.

VANCOUVER COMBED BY POLICE FOR TWO PAYROLL BANDITS

James Howard, Old-timer of City, Lies Wounded in Hospital While Search Made For Gunmen

Vancouver, Nov. 26.—Police combed Vancouver today for two gunmen, while James Howard, sixty-seven, president of the Ross and Howard Iron Works Ltd., lay in the Vancouver General Hospital fighting for his life as a result of having been shot down by one of the bandits when he sought to save his firm's payroll of \$2,000 at 3:30 yesterday afternoon.

At last reports no trace of the pair of desperados had been found.

Police believe the holdup was staged by men familiar with the business of the firm, whose place is at the foot of Woodland Drive. It was timed almost to the second for the staff payroll. Only four or five men had been paid when the bandit entered the office, and the amount of cash they escaped with was just short of the total of \$2,000.

AUTO RECOVERED
The car, reported stolen from the B.C. Telephone Co., five minutes before the shooting, was recovered by police shortly after the holdup. It was discovered abandoned in a lane off Victoria Drive between Franklin and Pandora Street.

INVADERS OFFICE
About twenty-five men, employees of the Ross & Howard Iron Works Ltd., were in the shop at the rear of the building waiting for their pay when the gunman entered the front office and ordered Mr. Howard to put up his hands and turn over the payroll.

William Ross, vice-president of the firm, was in an adjoining office, but knew nothing of the holdup until he heard a shot and the bandit had escaped.

Instead of obeying the robber's order to "stick 'em up," Mr. Howard hurried himself at the man and attempted to clutch the menacing pistol.

Without hesitation the gunman fired and Mr. Howard dropped to the floor, the bullet from the weapon entering his left arm just below the elbow, making an exit and entering the upper arm, then passing through the muscles there and piercing his chest. The bullet just missed the heart.

The police opened fire on the bandit when they recognized the license as that of a bandit car which had been broadcast on the police radio, and after the driver had opened fire on them, they replied.

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Exchange Rates At the Week-end

Montreal, Nov. 26.—Exchange rates at the close of trading here today were:
Pound sterling, \$3.80.
U.S. dollar, \$1.18.

New York, N.Y., Nov. 26.—The Canadian dollar rose fractionally on the New York market today, closing at 13.32 discount (United States premium 18). It rose 1-16 of a point during the morning.
Sterling lost fractionally, closing at \$3.21½ after a stronger opening.

DUNCAN BANKS ARE ATTACKED

H. St. G. Gray Smashed Windows of Both Banks This Morning

Special to The Times
Duncan, Nov. 26.—Both local branches of the Canadian chartered banks have their front windows boarded up today, as a result of an aggressive campaign staged this morning by Herbert St. George Gray, "to bring the banks to time."

Mr. Gray, who is well known here, having come from England several years ago, was seen by the police this morning.

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Gray parked his automobile outside the Canadian Bank of Commerce branch on Station Street, ran to the building and smashed the window of the manager's office with an axe.

When the clerks hastened to the street they saw Mr. Gray driving to the bank of Montreal, where he smashed the window of the banking room.

Mr. Gray then drove to the police station, where he gave himself up with the remark: "I have done this to bring the banks to time."

Sir A. Chamberlain Cancels Engagements

Canadian Press
London, Nov. 26.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, is suffering from a mild attack of indigestion and will not be able to keep any engagements for a week.

NEW BRITISH ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

Canadian Press
London, Nov. 26.—General Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, adjutant-general of the forces since 1931, today was appointed chief of the general staff of the British army in succession to Field-Marshal Sir George Milne. The appointment will be effective early in the new year.

Sir Archibald, who will be sixty-one on December 6, has spent all his active life in the army. He served in the South African War and the Great War.

Fuel Oil Tax Is To Be Tested In Courts

CHILD VICTIM OF GUN FIGHT

Boy Killed When Bandit Battles Police in Los Angeles

Associated Press
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 26.—Three-year-old Arthur Munoz was killed here today when struck by a bullet during a gun battle between two radio police cars and a bandit.

The boy was walking to a nearby store with his twin brother, Jose, when caught in a crossfire of bullets. The bandit, apparently wounded, escaped when Officers Clifford Trainor and Clement Rodney stopped their car on seeing the child fall.

The mother of the boy, Mrs. Maria Munoz, ran into the street and the child died in her arms.

The police opened fire on the bandit when they recognized the license as that of a bandit car which had been broadcast on the police radio, and after the driver had opened fire on them, they replied.

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Riding Groups Expected To Decide B.C. Coalition Issue For The Premier

SAYS PAYMENT MEANS TAX BOOST



Speaking in Birmingham yesterday evening, R. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that if Britain should make the December 15 debt instalment payment to the United States, it would call for an increase in the income tax of a shilling in the pound sterling.

DEATH INVESTIGATED

Fairbanks, Alaska, Nov. 26 (Associated Press).—The body of Robert Young was found yesterday in his cabin near Birch, a telegraph station on the Yukon River, a report here today said. Authorities left to investigate the death, as no details were included in the report received here.

Office-holders In B.C. Oppose Union

Dr. W. N. Sage Reviews Critical Years of British Columbia's History

Annexation With the United States Strongly Favored, Historical Society Told

The narrow margin by which British Columbia escaped becoming part and parcel of the United States was revealed to the British Columbia Historical Society yesterday evening by Dr. W. N. Sage of the University of British Columbia, in the course of a brilliant address given in the Provincial Library.

Charles H. French, president, occupied the chair and a large attendance of members and well-known citizens attended the lecture.

Dr. Sage said the people of British Columbia were extremely proud of their Provincial Archives, which were unusually rich in records of the fur-trading and gold-seeking period. He proposed to speak on the last five years of that period, between the years 1856 and 1871. Those years had been vital to the future of this country, the alternatives being retention of the British connection or entry into the United States.

Dr. Sage told of the preceding years, when Blanshard was a British governor without a colony to govern. Real power rested with Governor James Douglas of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose policies were ably supported by Colonel R. C. Moody and Matthew Baillie Begbie, the Chief Justice, whose greatness has since become legendary.

He told how the shipping fever, river gold rush had been revived by rich discoveries in the Cariboo. The construction of the Cariboo Road was a monument to Governor Douglas, and was paid for by special road tolls which Dr. Sage considered remarkable financing.

Governor Kennedy of Vancouver Island found himself in difficulty in financing, as the Legislative Assembly refused to vote money while the main land colony of British Columbia enjoyed a fictitious prosperity although Governor Seymour was no financier. In 1866 the net debt of the mainland was \$1,000,000, while Vancouver Island owed \$300,000. At the time the two colonies had less than 15,000 white inhabitants.

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PLANT SWEEP BY NIGHT FIRE

Damage at Furniture Factory on Pembroke Street Estimated at \$8,000

Damage estimated between \$8,000 and \$10,000 was done by fire which swept the interior of premises operated as the Modern Art Furniture Factory, 641 Pembroke Street, early today.

The blaze was noticed first at 2:30 o'clock by H. Lode, 845 Pembroke Street, who turned the alarm in to headquarters.

When firemen arrived flames were shooting through the windows of the two-story structure and only a stiff three-hour fight prevented total destruction of the property.

Norman Scottie, the owner, who had previously lived on the premises, recently took up residence on Fort Street.

He stated his loss from the fire would be considerable. Insurance of about \$3,000 was carried on the building which he valued at \$11,000 and he had a \$1,000 policy on the machinery which cost \$5,000. There were thirteen machines in use for the manufacture of furniture.

The structure was formerly used as a coffee and spice mill.

FRENCH-SOVIET PACT DRAFTED

Associated Press
Paris, Nov. 26.—Text of a pact of consultation and non-aggression between France and Soviet Russia was approved today by the cabinet. Premier Herriot said it would be signed next Tuesday.

NANAIMO MAN WINS \$5,000 ON HYPOSTYLE

Nanaimo, Nov. 26.—Elmer Bradshaw, 125 Vancouver Avenue, Townsville, holds a sweepstake ticket on Hypostyle and will receive \$5,000.

Mr. Bradshaw is a partner in the local hardware firm of Walls and Bradshaw.

NO EVIDENCE, SO NO TRIAL

Canadian Press
New Glasgow, N.S., Nov. 26.—Josephine King, thirty-two-year-old unmarried mother, will not be tried for the murder of her infant child last July. Magistrate D. C. Sinclair dismissed her at the conclusion of a preliminary hearing here today, remarking he could find no evidence she had committed any offence.

The case had been drawn out, in one form or another, since early August. A male child was born to Josephine King in a New Glasgow rooming house on August 25. The birth was not registered and the child disappeared.

Subsequently an anonymous letter led to the arrest of Sadie and Matilda, Josephine's sisters. They were committed for trial on murder charges and subsequently acquitted, but convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for concealment of a birth.

M.P. OFFERS BENNETT LAND FOR FARM TEST

Canadian Press
Ottawa, Nov. 26.—A really "sporting" offer was made to Premier Bennett in the Commons yesterday evening by Dr. T. F. Donnelly, Liberal, Willow Bunch, Sask., when the latter was arguing the Prime Minister and the government had not the farmers' point of view.

He declared Mr. Bennett had the point of view of the industrialist and the capitalist.

So that Mr. Bennett might get the farmers' point of view, Dr. Donnelly made the following proposal: "I have four half sections of land, 320 acres each. Two of them are encumbered and two of them are clear. I want to give one of these half sections to the Prime Minister, provided he will farm it for the next five years."

"I do not say he has to go on the farm himself, but if he will have it farmed for the next five years, he must show each year the return he gets. For the last three years I have received one dollar return from \$125,000 invested in farm land in western Canada. The Prime Minister should take the half section that is encumbered so he may see what the farmer has to endure."

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B.C. Conservative Association At Meeting in Vancouver Asked to Vote on Resolution Referring Scheme to Constituency Associations of Party

Premier Tolmie Willing to Hold Province-wide Conservative Convention Before Election If Party Desires It

MAITLAND NOT ENTHUSIASTIC

Canadian Press
Vancouver, Nov. 26.—The annual meeting of the British Columbia Conservative Association at the luncheon adjournment here today had launched itself well into consideration of its attitude toward union government and the matter of a party convention. The indications seemed to be the union proposal would be referred to the various local organizations throughout the province for consideration, and that convention would be called.

Premier F. Tolmie had earlier in today's session reiterated his statement at Nanaimo last year that the proper time to call a convention was before an election and that he would abide by that promise if the party so desired. This left the meeting free to make a decision without conflicting with the Premier, as would have been the case had it called a convention a year ago, as had been suggested.

The resolution under consideration at the luncheon adjournment stated that "any question such as a union or coalition government altering the tenets and principles on which this association is founded, should be determined by the central association of each provincial riding, acting in conference or otherwise with their respective locals."

KAMLOOPS LIMITS
Supporters of the resolution stated it was not properly within the rights of the association to go beyond the powers which were conferred on it by the Kamloops convention of last year.

The resolution was moved by Dr. Alfred Thompson, former M.P. for the Yukon, and seconded by R. A. Wootton of Vancouver.

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HYPOSTYLE IS RACE WINNER

English-bred Horse Finishes First in Manchester November Handicap

Canadian Press
Manchester, Eng., Nov. 26.—Hypostyle, English-bred racer owned by Mrs. Chester Beatty of the United States won the November Handicap today.

Lord Derby's Guiscard was second and H. F. Clayton's Isthmus was third. Eighteen horses ran.

It was the last big race of the flat racing season.

Hypostyle, by Son-in-law from Happy, won by a length and a half. Three-quarters of a length separated Guiscard and Isthmus.

It was the fifteenth renewal of the big handicap, first run in 1878 and frequently abandoned under wintry conditions. The distance was a mile and a half.

World In Grip Of Yo-yo Once More

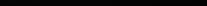
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SAYWARD BLDG.



Why be without a new Coat or Dress, when you can buy it on Credit, to pay weekly or monthly, at

THE PLUME SHOP

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Phone Empire 5621

LIMIT DEBATE OF MANCHURIA

Japan Would Object to Nine-Power Group; League Is China's Hope

Associated Press

Tokio, Nov. 26.—A Foreign Office spokesman today told the Associated Press Japan would reject any proposal at Geneva to transfer the Manchurian question from the League of Nations to a conference of signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922, on the ground that the treaty no longer applies to Manchukuo.

"Our Geneva reports indicate certain quarters are preparing to introduce such a proposal at the coming assembly of the League of Nations," the spokesman said. "We will reject it just as we will reject all attempts to find a formula to permit powers other than Japan, China and Manchukuo to participate in negotiations concerning Manchukuo's status."

"The Nine-Power Treaty covers relations between the powers and China, Manchuria, by her volition, is no longer a part of China, and therefore she is outside the treaty's applicability."

The Foreign Office today stated the Chinese story that Japanese troops had massacred several thousand Chinese in the neighborhood of Fushun, Manchuria, was "absolute fabrication." The Foreign Office said the Fushun neighborhood had been entirely quiet for several weeks and neither Jap-

anese troops nor guerrilla bandits had been operating there.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE
Washington, Nov. 26.—The Chinese legation here made public yesterday evening dispatches from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs denying rumors that China favored settling its troubles with Japan through direct negotiations rather than through the League of Nations.

One message dated at Nanking, November 25, said that T. V. Soong, acting president of the Executive Council, had received the ministers of Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States and Italy, and "discredited the rumor rather assiduously circulated by Japanese agents that there is a growing tendency for the Chinese government to favor direct negotiations with Japan."

The message credited Soong with saying the Manchurian issue is "squarely up to the League, which has to decide on not only the future of the three eastern provinces (Manchuria), but also on the principle of the sanctity of treaties and the very existence of the League itself."

CUT IN FUNDS FOR DELEGATES

Canadian Press

London, Nov. 26.—The municipal officer or representative who usually has a good time attending conferences and discussions is faced with calamity.

Under the latest economy move he may have to pay his own shot.

A committee representative of the leading municipal authorities today presented an economy report to the government. The report proposed to cut the subsidies for education and housing, and suggested other economies in various ways.



OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS!

PREDICTS BIG GOLD FIND AT GREAT BEAR

Radium and Silver in Canadian Mineral Field Make Engineer Enthusiastic

Canadian Press

London, Nov. 26.—Prediction Canada's Great Bear Lake mineral area will rival in value the great radium-producing Katang area of the Congo is made by Major Bernard Day, engineer in charge of field operations for the Bear Exploration and Radium Company, working in the Great Bear Lake area.

Before the end of next summer, Major Day said he anticipated an announcement of a gold discovery of major importance. Mentioning important silver finds in the Great Bear Lake district, just south of the Arctic Circle in the Northwest Territories, he gave his opinion the Bonanza vein "will prove to be the richest and largest silver vein so far known in mining history."

He described the development of operations since the field first attracted flying prospectors two years ago and forecast its eventual rise as an important radium yield zone.

He also described prospects of finding commercially valuable copper deposits in the same area as "excellent."

NO LONGER SAPP

Denver, Colo., Nov. 26 (Associated Press)—John S. Browning is a Sapp no longer. He was John Browning Sapp until County Judge George Luxford yesterday granted his petition to change his name. "Nobody takes Sapp seriously," he told the court.

Increased Railway Co-operation Urged

On Adjournment of Parliament Till Jan. 30 Senate Passes Resolution Suggesting C.N.R. and C.P.R. Join in Seeking Further Economies

Canadian Press

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—Consideration of Canada's new railway legislation has been suspended until Parliament meets again at the end of January, but co-operation for purposes of economy between the two great railroad systems will be intensified at once if they heed the resolution adopted by the senate yesterday.

The senate committee on railways held its final hearing on Bill A, which implements the Duff Commission report. It adjourned at the call of the chairman, Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, but will not meet until after Parliament resumes on January 30, 1933.

TWO HEARD

With the representations to-day by Gerald R. Ruel, K.C., former president in charge of legal affairs of the Canadian National Railways, and A. R. Mosher, on behalf of the national railway labor unions of Canada, the committee assumed no further delegations were to appear before it. When it resumes its labors it will take up the bill, clause by clause, and consider what amendments may be offered as a result of the representations that have been made.

In the senate yesterday afternoon a resolution was adopted urging the two principal companies to exert every effort toward closer co-operation and economies at once, in view of the fact that the proposed legislation cannot become law for several months, and in order to cut down so far as possible the huge daily losses.

MANAGING COMPANY

A joint "managing company" to take over for operating purposes all the transportation facilities of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific for a period of ten years or more, with an equitable distribution of profits, was the plan for the country's railway presented to the committee yesterday by Gerald Ruel, K.C. It was similar to the scheme outlined by him before the Duff commission on transportation.

With such a scheme Mr. Ruel thought a transportation system could be built up that would be a pride to the people of Canada, and would pay dividends.

The compulsory co-operation feature of the railway bill now before the Senate could not be effective, in the opinion of Mr. Ruel.

"The compulsory plan is basically defective because you cannot get adequate co-operation when the parties have to deal at arms' length," he said. A union of the two railways by placing all the facilities in the hands of a managing company, jointly to conduct the business of transportation in Canada over a period of ten to fifteen years, would serve the purpose best, Mr. Ruel thought, and that was the basis of his draft bill.

"You realize the bill you are proposing could not be enacted by Parliament," Senator Meighen, government party leader, interjected. "We could not force the Canadian Pacific to go into this."

DESCRIBED AS DESPERATE

"I know—you can lead a horse to water but you can't make it drink," Mr. Ruel replied. "But the situation of the two railroads is desperate. Unless they can get together they are going to be worse. Consequently I don't think the C.P.R. would refuse to sign the entrusting agreement, if they could see the economics that would be effected."

"Wouldn't it be difficult to unscramble this managing company?" Senator J. A. Calder asked.

All the profits would not be distributed, said Mr. Ruel. A fund would be built up for the purposes of rehabilitation so that, after ten or fifteen years, if it were desired to return to the competitive system, there would be financial provision available.

The managing company would have specific direction under the proposed act, to conduct the systems as one unit.

gle undertaking or a combined enterprise, eliminating duplication and wasteful or unnecessary services.

CONSTANT DISPUTES

Senator Ballantyne questioned the efficiency of a directorate for the managing companies made up of five men from each railroad. Each group would have a tendency to work in the interests of the company that appointed it, he said. Without an arbitral tribunal—and he believed there was no provision in Mr. Ruel's bill for a tribunal—there would be constant disputes.

He had suggested no tribunal and he believed the fact that economies effected would be shared mutually would bring the directors together, said Mr. Ruel. Furthermore, the eyes of the world would be on them and they would be of the type that would desire to carry out the economies decreed.

MEIGHEN'S SUGGESTION

Senator Meighen created a mild sensation when he suggested that the scheme designed by Mr. Ruel could be as well effected if the entire railroad management were placed in the hands of the Canadian Pacific.

"Why not let the Canadian Pacific manage both systems," he said, "if the earnings are to be equitably distributed?"

Senator Ballantyne was of a like opinion. "But you must have co-operation of both companies if there are to be any savings for distribution," Mr. Ruel objected. "If there is not the complete co-operation that would come from joint management there would be no savings to distribute."

"Yes there would," Mr. Meighen insisted. "If the Canadian Pacific realized its savings on the Canadian National operation would be equitably shared by both, it would operate both systems as economically as possible."

WORKERS' POSITION

Strong opposition to enactment of the government bill implementing recommendations of the Duff commission was expressed before the committee on behalf of the National Railway labor unions of Canada. A. R. Mosher asserted the result of the legislation would be the discharge of approximately 40,000 railway employees, all of whom had given practically their entire lives to the industry, and thus drive into the bread line a total number of railway employees and dependents as large as the population of a city the size of Ottawa.

Other subjects of this organization were summarized by Mr. Mosher as follows: "We believe the government and Parliament have no mandate from the Canadian people to put into effect a virtual amalgamation of the two great railway systems of this country."

"The railways workers of Canada, through loss of employment, part-time work and wage reductions, have already borne more than a fair share of the burden imposed on the railways by the economic depression. We feel the holders of railway securities should now be required to share the burden by accepting a lower rate of interest."

"If the revenues of the railways are not sufficient to meet their requirements, freight and passenger rates should be increased, thus distributing more equitably the charges payable by the industry."

DOG FAMOUS IN ALASKA DIES

Associated Press

New York, Nov. 26.—Old Fritz is dead. The people probably have forgotten all about Fritz, but if they harken back to 1925 perhaps they will remember the dog team that raced across frozen Alaska waters to Nome, carrying diphtheria serum.

Old Fritz was the lone survivor of that dog team, "mushed" by Leonard Sepalla. The aged dog died of old age to-day, only a few hours after he had been brought to New York from Lake Placid, N. Y., by Dr. Beverly Sproule, who has given up his practice to train sled teams.

With other dogs, Old Fritz went on exhibition in a department store. Within an hour he fell dead.

RELIEF PLAN IS PROTESTED

Vancouver Council Committee Says Province's Clothing-shelter Scale Inadequate

Canadian Press

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The jury returned its verdict after it had been out an hour and ten minutes.

The trial, which commenced Thursday noon, involved a scuffle August 26 in a washroom at the Esquimalt Hospital during which it was alleged Egeblad received fatal injuries. He died two weeks later in a hospital.

SALARY DIFFICULTY

Seattle, Nov. 26. (Associated Press)—The Seattle Clearing House Association notified Mayor John P. Dore yesterday that bank were deferring their decision on whether to cash city pay warrants issued on December 10, repalling the action they had taken on previous occasions during the last several months.

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LADYSMITH HAS SCHOOL CONCERT

Special to The Times

Ladysmith, Nov. 26.—Education Week was observed in Ladysmith, many parents visiting the Central Schools and the Ladysmith High School. On Tuesday evening a large audience at the Robert Street Hall listened with much interest to speeches, songs and piano solos by pupils. W. Spargo, principal of the High School, was chairman.

The following was the programme: Piano solo, Miss Dorothy Hayworth; address, "Give Us a Chance," Max Popovitch; song, "The Misses Betty Branch, Hazel Frances, and Isabel Young; address, "High School Course," Miss Marian Quayle; piano solo, Mrs. Margaret Rodger; address, "What High School Means to Ladysmith," Miss Winnie McBride; tap dance, Miss Betty Thomas; address, "Opportunities for a High School Boy," Owen Kerley; piano duet, "Misses Irene Doumont and Genevieve Kenny; address, "Opportunities for a High School Girl," Miss Mary Miller; piano solo, Eddie Lowe; address, "Fills and Pads of Education," Jack Longstaff; song, "The Misses Walma Joyce, Frances John and Irene Doumont."

Mrs. Lillian Quayle and Miss Lillian Joyce were accompanists and the programme closed with the National Anthem.

Eleven tables were in play at the whist drive held in Nicholson's Hall on Wednesday by the Order of the Eastern Star. Prize-winners were: Mrs. W. Hayes, Mrs. P. DeFranz, Mrs. E. Jameson and Mrs. D. Nicholson. Traveling prizes were won by Miss Ella Bauld and Mrs. A. E. Jones.

Court Primrose A.O.P. held a whist drive in the Foresters' Hall on Wednesday evening. Prize-winners were: Mrs. O. Halme, Mrs. J. P. Patterson, W. R. Wilson and J. Johnson.

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Prince Albert, Sask., Nov. 26.—Denial that a contract had been made with any organization, including the International Colonization Company of the United States, for wholesale migration of Doukhobors from Canada to Mexico was made here by J. P. Shukin of Brilliant, B.C.

Mr. Shukin, who is vice-president of the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, denied the organization stood "on the brink of financial ruin," and also refuted reports members of his community would be glad to get rid of their leader, Peter Verigin.

Verigin is serving a sentence in the Prince Albert penitentiary and may be deported at the expiration of his term. Mr. Shukin, with Peter Makaroff, Saskatoon barrister, is here interviewing Verigin on community business.

A crop of twenty-one tons of onions was harvested from three-quarters of an acre of peat land near Surrey, Fraser Valley, British Columbia.

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ASK TO SEE OUR TEN FOR \$1.00 LINE OF CHRISTMAS CARDS

Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Hear Ye!



Mistress Pepys

returned to Victoria on Thursday and pages from her diary will be published in The Times Commencing on Monday.

Follow Mistress Pepys' diary and learn where to find Victoria's most unique, interesting and useful Christmas gifts. Turn to page 9 for announcement concerning Mistress Pepys' diary.

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Education For All Is Dean's Challenge

Education Is Lifelong and Does Not Cease When School Days Are Over, He Says

Large Crowd at High School Enjoys Clever Programme Presented By Students

Parents turned out in force to fill the auditorium of Victoria High School yesterday evening and everyone went away tremendously pleased with the excellent entertainment programme put on by the students of the city schools. It marked a successful close to Education Week.

The feature speaker was Dean Quinton, who benevolently castigated parents on their responsibilities, not only to their children, but to themselves. He singled out the father as the target of his vigorous observations, driving his points home, incisively and wittily.

The speaker was introduced by B. C. Nicholas, chairman of Education Week, as a champion of education. There were heavy demands upon his good offices—he had attended three public functions during the day—and his presence reflected his great interest in education matters and would be appreciated by all, Mr. Nicholas said.

The chairman spoke of the wonderful cooperation that existed between teachers and scholars as well as the parents, voiced the appreciation of the public and expressed the hope that such a happy state of affairs would continue in the interests of education.

EDUCATION FOR ALL

"Education is intended for us all," said Dean Quinton. "Education is intended for the schoolmaster, for the person, those dry old sticks of the pulpit, and even, I may say, for the university professor." He proceeded, animatedly driving home his points. "I want to destroy the fallacy that education ceases to exist when school days are over," he argued, "and that the parents should go on growing and develop the higher endowments of the mind."

All were not intended to become geniuses, but parents could go on learning, he said. It was from such homes the best scholars came.

NEED OF LITERATURE

Literature was the need of the day, especially in these difficult times. He appealed to parents to read solid books, if only one a year, in order to "keep the brain alive."

Four shadowy personalities of Maurice Minterlinck were introduced by the dean in paying the way for his education scheme. They were the student, seeking knowledge; the worker, who made himself useful; the artist, who created beauty; and the saint, seeking the spiritual end.

In dealing with the father he argued that education was essentially for him. He painted a true picture of the modern parent who was inclined to push his child to get on with his homework and at the same time forget his own responsibility.

READS COMICS HIMSELF

"What does the average father do when he is through his day's work?" asked the dean. "He restricts his diet to 'Bringing Up Father' to the sports page and to 'Amos 'n' Andy'."

"I hold nothing against reading 'Bringing Up Father.' I read it myself, because it is a commentary on social conditions."

The father of to-day was suffering from what he termed "arrested development." In place of his reflective bumps, there existed a "deep depression."

FOLLOW YOUR NOSE

In giving sound advice on adult education, the dean declared he could only suggest "follow your nose." There were no set rules. Whatever the best, sociology, biology, or anything—else, follow it.

"The average taste in Victoria," the dean asserted, "is not very elaborate. The general mass of the people don't want to be taught, they want to be tickled."

At afternoon teas, he observed, people were inclined to tear their neighbors to shreds. Would it not be much better, he asked, to discuss a book and kindle a literary and intellectual atmosphere, yet on with his homework and at the same time forget his own responsibility.

"We all need moral discipline," the dean said in conclusion, "to lift the world from the rut into which it has fallen."

STUDENTS' PROGRAMME

The students' entertainment programme, presented by school students, was excellently arranged, each number being roundly applauded.

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RELIEF CUT TO BE MADE

City Council Adopts Jones's Scale Under Vigorous Protest

Municipalities of B.C. Wire Complaint on Slash to Premier Bennett

Under the Mothers' Pensions Act a widow with one child receiving \$12.50 a month; under the new Jones relief scale they would receive \$16.10 a month. It was pointed out in a report of the relief committee before the City Council yesterday afternoon.

The city has protested the new plan as far as "common decency" will allow. It was stated yesterday afternoon when the City Council endorsed the relief committee's recommendations to place the scale into effect on December 1, and to refer all complaints about the cut directly to the Provincial Government.

If delegations of unemployed appear at the City Hall to protest, they will be told the city has done everything possible to oppose the cut and their only redress can come from the Parliament Buildings.

The council will carry its protest to Premier Bennett in Ottawa. It would have wired the full report of the relief committee to the prime minister, but decided the money for such a telegram would be better spent if given to an unemployed man. Alderman R. T. Williams said the telegram should be sent collect.

SUM INADEQUATE

The aldermen were fully agreed on the point that the new relief scale was inadequate for the needs of the unemployed.

"We can't feed people on the amount Mr. Jones has suggested," said Alderman Williams.

It appears the wishes to force the women to reduce whether they want to or not," said Alderman Alex Peden, relief committee chairman. "Women get only \$3.50 a month on his plan."

"It seems we're forced to put it into effect," said Alderman John Worthington. "The government takes all our sources of revenue away and then imposes heavier burdens on us all the time."

"The allowance is not human. It is not reasonable, and I don't see how they'll get by," added Alderman Peden. "We must accept it under protest. I take it," asked Alderman W. T. Straith.

GOVERNMENT'S INABILITY

"Because the Provincial Government is unable to carry on the relief burden, it is trying to get the Dominion Government also to admit inability, and turn the full burden on the municipalities," said the Mayor.

"During the meeting, Mayor Leeming was notified by long distance telephone that Mayor A. Wells Gray of New Westminster, secretary of the Union of B.C. Municipalities, has telegraphed the union's protest on the scale to Premier Bennett, Hon. H. H. Stevens and Hon. W. A. Gordon at Ottawa, stating B.C. municipalities would be forced into receivership if it was put into effect."

The city's denial of the scale will go to Mr. Gordon and to D. B. Plunkett, M.P., as well as all members of the Provincial Cabinet.

The council's attitude is shown in the following excerpts from the relief committee's report, which will be sent to them.

"The Union of B.C. Municipalities has presented its protest to the Provincial Government that the distribution of relief cannot reasonably be placed on a blanket schedule; the requirements for an urban centre being different from those of a suburban or rural area."

PREMIER'S ANSWER

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THE RED CROSS By J. STAFFORD

Before turning my back, or having it turned for me, on the front in the Great War, I had heard of the Red Cross, also of a green lizard, and the one meant as much as the other to me. But as I began to come back through the field hospitals and ambulance stations in France, down into hospital at P.B. (Permanent Base), Le Havre, it began, slowly at first, to trickle into my consciousness that there was something to the Red Cross.

Cups of hot chocolate and cocoa, fags, and other sundries en route brought back memories of a prior existence which, in the preceding months, had utterly vanished. If, during the period at the front, old recollections of a past asserted themselves, it was only for a moment, and in the prevailing environment appeared so bizarre and fantastic that no hope of their repetition ever accompanied them. I had always been healthy. Never in a hospital, and hardly knew what a doctor looked like. I expected to be wiped out, but counted on a good innings before biting the dust.

As it turned out, Fritz never touched me. The halo had the usual interesting incidents with shells, rum-jars, minnies, machine guns, etc., and had had my hair fluffed up a few times by bullets. There was a groove in my rifle stock you could bury a finger in, and excellent ventilation in the roof of my cap. One time I suddenly got the idea that someone was using my cranium for a target, so I promptly lowered it to the level of the top sandbags—took off my cap and very gingerly held it up to the peak just above the sandbags. He put me in about two minutes, one bulleye, two inners and an outer.

On reaching Le Havre they shot me into hospital, a delightful place, apparently, on the beach. I believe I had been the Yacht Club. Here, after a few days' rest, they marked me for hospital ship, and so I went over to dear old Blighty. While crossing to Southampton the nurses gave us splendid attention and also wanted to know where each of us would like to go in England; or where our relations and friends were, if we had any. I said Derbyshire, so they booked me to Manchester! Well, the north end of Derbyshire is all about thirty miles south of Manchester, but I made full of this later on, and one day, when they thought I was strong enough to stand the jaunt, a motor-cycle with a side-car put in its appearance at the Red Cross hospital. I was slowly recovering after coming from an operating hospital. Into the side-car they bundled me, with a luncheon basket. Bottles, apples, of Guinness's stout. Also fags, matches. Oh, yes, and a corkerew too! You see, they were trying to build me up. (I wish someone would try now.) And so off we went for an all-day tour through Derbyshire. Famous as being my birthplace and, incidentally, the most beautiful and scenic county in glorious England.

I didn't sit up and take much notice on my way to the operating hospital in Manchester—nor for some time afterwards. Of course, at that stage of the game they transferred everyone from the operating hospitals as soon as they could be moved, in order to make way for the others. When they transferred me, I think they must have made a mistake—because it couldn't possibly have been that a better than Red Cross, Willow Bank, existed. It had been made into a hospital out of three large and fully attached modern houses standing in a terrace with some gardens and their ubiquitous iron fences and gates in front of them. The term "garden" must be understood as being more by name only than by nature. Moss Side, being near the heart of Manchester, had experienced the full force and penetrating effects of her smoke. Yet sundry bay trees, laurels and hollies persisted stubbornly in carrying on and asserting their existence.

Inside they had sectioned the houses and named them after famous London clubs. Upstairs I went on a stretcher, by aid of R.A.M.C.—then along a corridor at the end of which I perceived a square double-door entrance over which I could read in gold capitals, "The Carlton." I said, "Halt! Attend! What's the matter?" "Well, we cannot go in there," said, "Why not?" "Well, the Carlton!" "Oh, you shut up. Wait and see. Now come on!" So in we went through a small ante-room, used as an office, into a larger room. Open fireplace and blazing fire. It contained four beds, three occupied, one vacant. They put me in the vacant one, in a corner all by itself, and by the fire.

I came to know those other three so intimately, and I wonder—how I wonder—where they are now. I think one went across the border—but not in my term there. One was a Canadian sergeant who had been badly wounded in the leg—so badly that the veins and circulation were all tangled up. Periodically, within a fortnight, his legs would swell enormously, and then they would operate to relieve this condition. They were trying, all they knew, to save his legs, but it was expected they would have to come off. Another, by some strange coincidence, was a corporal out of my own company who had been wounded

SCOTCH GROUPS PLANNING PARTY

The St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society will hold their annual concert and dance on Wednesday evening at the A.O.F. Hall, Cornmarket Street. Adam Bell will be chairman. The following artists have consented to take part in the programme: Mrs. Bertram Mayall, Miss Marjorie Watson, Mrs. C. Coutts, Miss Madge Wallace, Bob Morrison, W. C. Fyfe, Mark King, John Bell, Jim Mossop, Reuben Hardy, Mr. Harbord, Pipe-Major Donald Cameron. The concert will start at 8 o'clock. After the concert refreshments will be served. After supper dancing will be indulged in until 1 a.m.

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For Personal Use or Gift
Purposes

Dressing Gowns of heavy beacon cloth, beautifully patterned in conventional designs and a variety of colors. Collar and cuffs are finished with silk cord. Sizes 16 to 44. Each..... \$4.50

Very fine Dressing Gowns of blanket cloth, fashioned with shawl collar and two pockets. Small, medium and large sizes. Shades rose, green, sand, blue and mauve. Each..... \$7.95

The "Bonington" Dressing Gown, made of fine French material, designed with shawl collar and pockets and trimmed with silk cord. Green, Saxe, blue and rose. Each..... \$13.90

Mantles, First Floor



Pastel-tinted Nightgowns \$1.59

In Warm Winter Fabrics at...

Women's Nightgowns in cream, pink, peach or Nile, embroidered and bound in other pastel tones. Good quality winecette in slipover style. Each..... \$1.59

White Flannelette Nightgowns daintily hemstitched in blue. Made with long sleeves, double yoke and long skirt. Small, medium, large and oysters. Each, at..... \$1.59

Whitewear, First Floor

"Tu-way" Stretch Girdles, Each \$3.49

Step-in Girdles of peach "tu-way" stretch, made long over the hips and reinforced and boned across abdomen. Four narrow hose supporters. Priced at, each..... \$3.49

Corsets, First Floor

GIFT NEEDLEWORK

ATTRACTIVE SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS

Colored Bridge Covers with black binding and black felt appliques; ready for working. Each..... \$5.95

Children's Aprons of unbleached cotton with colored binding; good styles. Sizes 6 to 10 years. Each..... \$5.95

Ornate Cushions, lace trimmed and in attractive designs and colorings. Also Scarfs and Vanity Sets to match. Each..... \$6.95

Work or Knitting Bags in a charming selection of wide stripes, stamped for wool embroidery on linen. Each..... \$1.00

Needlework, First Floor

Albion Shoes for Men

A PAIR..... \$7.50

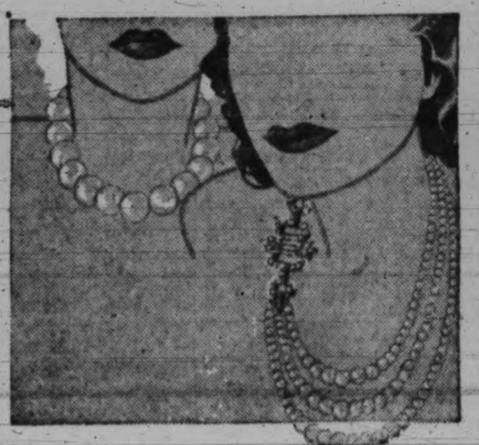
The ideal Winter Shoe—best English construction on lasts made for comfort and of materials that insure the longest wear. The continually growing popularity of this famous Shoe is assurance of its real worth. Twenty styles in Boots, Brogues and Oxfords. Shoes for country, town or city. A pair..... \$7.50

Men's Shoes, Main Floor

Men's Dress Socks, 50c and \$1.50

A great selection of Socks, silk and wool or all wool; English or Canadian makes. Plain or fancy patterns; a range of colors; reinforced heel and toe. Sizes 9 1/2 to 12.

Men's Furnishings, Main Floor



150 Indestructible Pearl Necklets

Individually Boxed 95c
On Sale, Each..... 95c

Lustrous Indestructible Pearls of fine quality. Single, duo or triple strands, well matched and graduated. A string in its satin-lined box will make an exceptional gift.

Jewelry, Main Floor

Bath Towel Sets and Embroidered Pillow Cases

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Fluffy Bath Towels and Matching Wash Cloths, ready for presentation; in cellophane wrappings with satin ribbon ties. Also a large assortment of Jacquard Towels, in fancy boxes. Priced at

45c, 55c, 69c, 75c, 98c and Up

Beautiful Snowy-white Pillow Cases, embroidered in floral designs and finished with embroidered scallops or hemstitched hems. Each pair folded in attractive gift box. Priced at, pair

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.98 and \$2.50

Staples, Main Floor

Buy Human Interest Bonds And Help the Needy

By purchasing Human Interest Bonds you help to relieve jobless men and women from distress—and supply food and clothing to children. The coupons may be used in payment to a man or woman for work around your own premises.

—Human Interest Bonds—On Sale at the Exchange Desk, Main Floor.

Men's Winter GLOVES

Unlined Gloves of capeskin and deer-skin, with dome fasteners or pull-on style. Popular shades. From \$1.95

Grey Suede Gloves, with knitted wool lining and dome fasteners. Soft finish. All sizes. A pair..... \$2.25

Fur-lined Tan Capeskin Gloves, with strap wrist. All sizes. A pair..... \$3.50

Men's Tan Cape Gloves, Perrin's make. Perfect-fitting Gloves with dome fasteners—

With fleece lining, a pair..... \$1.50

With knitted wool lining, a pair..... \$1.95

Men's Furnishings, Main Floor



FOR COLDS, SORE THROAT ETC.

Mentholatum
The Healing Cream

MADE IN CANADA

NEWS OF CITY AND SUBURBAN CHURCHES

COMMUNISM SERMON THEME

Rev. E. F. Church Will Preach on Subject at Metropolitan
Evening Address Will Discuss Young Man's Wedding Day

Continuing his series of sermons under the general title of "Great Moments in a Young Man's Life," Rev. E. F. Church will preach to-morrow evening at Metropolitan United Church on one of the most important moments in a young man's life, "His Wedding Day." The pastor will treat this subject in an honest Christian way, from the modern point of view. The evening service will be held at 8 o'clock. The choir will sing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" (Toussaint). The choir will give the anthem, "De Deum" (Smart). At 7 o'clock, Edward Parsons will give an organ recital from compositions by J. S. Bach, including the following selections: "My Heart Ever Faithful," "Fugue in C Minor," "Adagio from Orchestral Suite" and "Pastorale from Christmas Oratorio." "Communism or Christ—Which?" will be the sermon subject at the morning service. The choir will render "Hymn to the Trinity" (Tchaikovsky), and "Pierce Raged the Tempest" (Dykens). On Monday evening the young people's organization will meet at 8 o'clock in the assembly room, when a mock civic election campaign will be held. The various candidates will tell what they would do to better conditions. Dr. Eber Crummy will give a lecture in the church under the auspices of the young people and the teen-age departments on Friday, December 9, at 8 o'clock.

HAS WORD FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Rev. J. S. Patterson Will Discuss "Second Blessing" at Knox Church

At Knox Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning Rev. J. S. Patterson will preach on "The Second Blessing." The choir will sing the anthem, "Consider the Lilies" (Trembach) and J. Townsend, bass, will sing "A Song of Thanksgiving" (Maudsley). The special monthly song service, led by young people, will be held from 7:15 to 7:30 o'clock, and at 7:30 there will be a stirring message from young people to young people. The anthem, "O Come, Let Us Sing" (Danks), will be rendered by an augmented choir, and the guest soloist, Mrs. J. Travis, will sing "Abide With Me" (Liddle).

PENTECOST PASTOR REVIEWS CHURCHES

Rev. C. M. Ward, pastor of the Pentecostal Assembly, to-morrow evening will again direct his message toward the interests of young people and present day evangelism, the subject being in the form of a question, "What Church Shall I Join?" On Friday evening at 8 o'clock Mr. Ward will have for the subject of his special address, "Disappointment," and will illustrate the topic in a rather unusual manner.

Anglican Services Christ Church Cathedral

First Sunday in Advent
Holy Communion—8 and 9:15 a.m.
Boy Scout Service—10 a.m.
Matins—11 a.m.—Preacher, the Dean of Columbia.
Children's Service—9 p.m.
Evening—7:30 p.m.—Preacher, the Dean of Columbia.
Church School—Senior, 9:45 a.m. Junior, 11 a.m.

St. John's Church
Quadrant St., Corner of Mason
ADVENT SUNDAY
8 a.m.—Holy Communion; celebrant, Rev. Montague Bruce, M.A.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.
7:30 p.m.—Evening and Sermon. The Archbishop, who will preach on "The Advent Hope of the Church," on three successive Sunday evenings.
Organ Recital—7:10 to 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School and A.Y.P.A. Bible Class will meet at 10 a.m.

St. Mary's Church
Elgin Road No. 1 Car
Holy Communion—8 a.m.
Matins and sermon—11 a.m.
Evening and sermon—7 p.m.
Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Columbia.
Sunday School—Senior, 9:45 a.m. Junior, 11 a.m.
Thursday—Holy Communion, 10:30 a.m.
Rector, Canon A. E. de L. Nunn, M.A.

St. Barnabas' Church
Cor. Cook and Caledonia Aves. (No. 3 Car)
Advent Sunday—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.—9:15 a.m.—Sermon, 9:30 a.m.—Sunday School, 2:30 p.m.—Evening, 7:30 p.m.—Special preacher, Rev. J. S. A. Bastin, rector, Saanichton.
Rev. N. E. Smith, B.A., Rector.

St. Saviour's Church
Cor. Henry and Johnson Streets
First Sunday in Advent
Holy Communion—8 a.m.
Sunday School and Bible Class—10 a.m.
Matins—11 a.m.—Sermon, "The Message of Advent." Preacher, the Rev. Canon Stocken.

President Adams a Founder Of All Souls' Unitarian Church



One of the most famous churches in Washington, All Souls' Unitarian Church, above, was founded in 1821 as the First Unitarian Church. Presidents John Quincy Adams, Millard Fillmore and William Howard Taft were members of its congregation.

Washington Nov. 26.—With a history that goes back 111 years, to the early days of the capital, All Souls' Unitarian Church is one of the most interesting as well as one of the most beautiful churches in Washington. It was known as the First Unitarian Church when it was founded in 1821 by a group of national leaders, including President John Quincy Adams, at Sixth and D Streets. The name was changed to the present one, however, when the church was moved in 1877 to a new site. A few years ago the congregation erected a new building, at 16th and Harvard Streets, which it still occupies. The histories of three presidents are part of the church's own story. For not only was President Adams one of the founders, but both President Millard Fillmore and President William Howard Taft worshipped there. Funeral services for Taft, who had become chief justice of the United States supreme court, were held in the church in 1930. One of the most distinguished of the church's pastors was the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, brother of the American poet. In the stormy days that preceded the Civil War, the First Unitarian Church became one of the centres of the slavery dispute. The authorities promptly forbade the use of the bell in the future, and it was not until the Civil War had been going on for a year that this ban was lifted. The congregation was the first to offer its church as a hospital in 1861, an offer that was promptly accepted by the authorities. In return, the congregation was permitted to hold its Sunday services in the Senate chamber throughout the war. The growth of the congregation in 1877 forced it to build a larger structure nearby. The new church was named All Saints' Unitarian Church, the name that was given when the present building was dedicated a few years ago.

ASSERTS SPIRIT GIVES MESSAGE

Spiritual Lecturer Announces Lord Northcliffe's Control to Attend Service Sunday

Special services will be held to-morrow evening at the Spiritual Science Temple, 1406 Douglas Street, when Rev. E. F. Church will give a lecture on "A Colossal Ideal." This will be claimed to be through the spirit control of Lord Northcliffe, which persons in the audience are said to have been standing by her side. The address will be followed by spirit messages. On Monday at 8 o'clock a "crystal seance" will be held, and on Tuesday at 2:30 the Ladies' Aid will meet. On Thursday evening at 8 o'clock a lecture will be given on "Colors." On Friday at 8 o'clock a "crystal seance" for a limited number. The Sunday afternoon discussion will be carried on as usual to-morrow.

WILL FORECAST PLACE OF ROME

Rev. G. F. Cox Will Discuss Prophecy To-morrow Evening at St. Paul's

The remarkable events that are transpiring in connection with the re-grouping of political power around the Mediterranean Sea; the centering of power in Rome, and the Roman Empire's connection with the Jewish state in the "near future," will to-morrow evening, be the subject of the second address of a prophetic series of sermons upon the "Second Coming of Christ," to be delivered by Rev. G. F. Cox at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church on Sunday nights, until December 18. Christian Stewardship: a Privilege and a Blessing, will be the topic of the morning sermon. The choir and well-known hymns will feature both services. On Monday evening, under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor, J. S. Whiting, president of the Shantymen's Christian Association, will give a lantern lecture entitled "Carrying the Gospel Up the West Coast." Many beautiful slides of the Shantymen's cruise up the island will be shown and pathetic incidents along with humorous elements of their cruise. This lecture will be free, but a collection will be taken. St. Paul's Sunday school will be held to-morrow at 2:30 o'clock, and Regular Sunday school at 10:30. On Thursday night the teacher training class will meet at 7 and the prayer and Bible study meeting will be held at 8 o'clock.

WILL TELL OF JUDGE STUBBS

City Temple to Hear Review of Actions By Winnipeg Justice

At the City Temple to-morrow evening Dr. Clem Davies will review the circumstances which have recently brought Judge L. St. G. Stubbs, of Winnipeg, into the public eye. The pastor will recall that, as a result of some of his remarks from the bench, this judge has been summoned to appear before a commission of inquiry. Dr. Davies will point out that the judge insists upon being himself and not an official photograph and judicial rubber stamp. "Is Canadian Justice free or bridled?" Dr. Davies will ask. In reply he will take the position that there is something honest, wholesome and admirable in the calculated indiscretions of a judge who uses wisely the authority of his high position for calling attention to inequalities and grievances. "The Realism of Jesus," a subject dealt with last Sunday morning, will be continued at the devotional service at 11 o'clock. At the morning service the Temple choir will render Mendelssohn's anthem, "Like as the Hart," and in the evening will render "Sing Praise His High Eternal Name" (Maudsley). At the latter gathering W. J. Jones will sing "If With All Your Hearts" (Mendelssohn).

TO OFFER THEORY ON SPIRITUALISM

Pastor N. C. Erntson of the Seventh-day Adventist Church will lecture on "Spiritualism" on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the A.O.F. Hall on Cornsant Street. He will give a definite and understandable statement which spiritual and non-spiritualists have said is a revelation of this question. Questions to be answered by Mr. Erntson will be: "Explain Phil. 1:23, in the light of people sleeping in their graves till the resurrection." "Where does the spirit go to?" "Explain the difference in the use of ever and forever as used in regards to heaven and hell?"

Christ Church Cathedral

In Response to Many Requests DEAN QUAINTON Will Preach on the

"New Oxford Group Movement"

On Three Sunday Evenings in Advent, Beginning Sunday, November 27, at 7:30 p.m.

Subject To-morrow Evening: "The Group Movement, Its Story and Chief Demands"

Public Meeting

Will Be Held in the MEMORIAL HALL

Thursday, Dec. 1, at 8 p.m. Address by Miss M. Winnifred Kydd M.A.

(Representative of Women of Canada at Geneva Disarmament Conference)

"The League of Nations and Disarmament"

Dean Quainton Will Preside Admission Free Collection

UNION MEETING

Joint Auspices of Absolute Science Centre and Unity Centre

New Thought Temple

Tuesday Afternoon at 2:30 & 4 o'clock

At New Thought Temple 720 1/2 FORT STREET

Address by Thomas J. Hampton Of San Francisco

Metaphysician, Author, Lecturer. Mr. Hampton will relate what he has seen and heard during several weeks in association with the remarkable work of Rev. M. J. "Father" Divine in New York

"A COLOSSAL IDEAL BY THE SPIRIT CONTROL OF LORD NORTHCLIFFE"

Followed by Messages Monday, 8 p.m.—Crystal Seance Tuesday, 8:30 p.m.—Lecturer, Subject, Thursday and Friday announced later Private Readings

Christian's Prayer At First Baptist

Rev. G. A. Reynolds will speak on "The Christian's Prayer" at the First Baptist Church to-morrow morning. The text will be taken from Daniel ix:17. The title of the evening sermon will be "Finished," the text being taken from II Timothy iv:6-8. There will be anthems by the choir at both services. Mrs. Harry Laseby will be the soloist at the morning service, and in the evening Miss Edith Howell will be soloist, and Miss Freda Spencer will take the solo part in the anthem. The Sunday school will commence at 9:45 o'clock, and the adult Bible class will be held at 10 o'clock, under the leadership of Mrs. Spofford. A special service for young people will be held in the ladies' parlour after the evening service. The mid-week prayer service will be on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S WILL HEAR BISHOP

Morning Service Will Be Addressed By Rt. Rev. C. D. Schofield

Services in St. John's Church to-morrow, Advent Sunday, will be Holy Communion at 8 o'clock, when the celebrant will be Rev. Montague Bruce, M.A.

Morning prayer and sermon will be at 11 o'clock, when the preacher will be the Bishop of Columbia.

Evening at 7:30 will be conducted by the Archdeacon, who will commence a series of sermons on "The Advent Hope of the Church," extending over the next three Sunday evenings.

Emmanuel Baptist Church

Cor. Fernwood Rd. and Gladstone Ave. REV. M. S. CHARNOCK, M.A. 11 a.m. Sermon "THE ANCHOR OF THE SOUL" 7:30 p.m. Sermon "THE COME-BACK" STRANGERS MADE WELCOME

Presbyterian Church in Canada

"Forsook Not the Assembling of Yourselves Together as the Manner of Some Is"

ST. ANDREW'S Presbyterian Church

Minister, Rev. B. F. S. Lattrell, B.A. Organist and Choirmaster, Jesse A. Longfield

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27 Sunday School—9:45 o'clock Morning Service—11 o'clock

Sermon—"The Practical Suggestions of a Great Mystic" Solo—"The Lord Is My Shepherd" Liddle

Reis McNeill Anthem—"Hearken, O My People" Sullivan

Evening Service—7:30 o'clock Sermon—"What Jesus Saw in a Penny" Soloist—Mrs. W. A. Jamieson Anthem—"They That Wait Upon the Lord" Stainer

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Victoria West

Minister—REV. G. F. COX 11 a.m.—"Christian Stewardship" 7:30 p.m.—St. Paul's Sunday School, 7:30 p.m.—The Roman Empire and the Jew" (Second Coming Address)

Strangers and Visitors Welcome

Knox Presbyterian Church

Corner Stanley and Gladstone Minister—REV. J. S. PATTERSON Sunday School—9:45 o'clock Morning Worship—11 o'clock Evening Worship—7:30 o'clock Organist and Choirmaster Mr. Lawton Partington

COME TO CHURCH

First Church of Christ Scientist Chambers and Pender Avenues This Church is a Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts

Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, Alas Necromerism and Hypnotism, Denounced" Sunday School 8:45 and 11 a.m. Testimonial Meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Reading Room and Lending Library 312 Sayward Building All Are Welcome

Pentecostal Assembly

1318 BROAD STREET Sunday, 7:30 p.m. "WHAT CHURCH SHALL I JOIN?" Wednesday, 8 p.m. "ON LIVING TO BE A HUNDRED" Friday, 8 p.m. "DISAPPOINTMENT"

Note—This Is an Illustrated Sermon Sunday Worship Service, 11 a.m. Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.

CITY TEMPLE

DR. CLEM DAVIES 7:30 p.m. "JUDGE STUBBS!" "Is Canadian Justice Free or Bridled?"

11 a.m. DEVOTIONAL SERVICE "THE REALISM OF JESUS" (Continued) WHERE RELIGION CHEERS

VICTORIA GOSPEL HALL

932 PANDORA AVENUE MR. E. K. BAILEY OF COSMOPOLIS, WASH., U.S.A. Will (D.V.) Commence Special Meetings on Lord's Day, November 27 at 7 p.m.; for Saint and Sinner Subject: "HOW TO BECOME A CHILD OF GOD"

Monday, Subject, "REDEMPTION TWO-FOLD" Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Subjects of Vital Interest for Each Night, at 8 o'clock A HEARTY WELCOME FOR ALL

WILL SPEAK ON IMAGINATION

L. A. Winner Will Review Spiritual Development at New Thought

The Bible story of Jacob and Esau will form the basis of a lecture to-morrow evening at the New Thought Temple by Louis A. Winner under the title, "Imagination: Its Use in Spiritual Development." At the morning service Mr. Winner will talk on "Love." In the morning Sidney Chivarrall will sing "The Master's Garden," by Lady Emily Walker, and in the evening Margaret Freeman will render a solo, "Come, Ye Blessed," by Prindle Scott. Sunday School will be held at 11 o'clock in the reading room, under the direction of Mrs. E. Head. On Monday evening at 8 o'clock the Dramatic Club will study stage business and action under the directorship of Madame Scott-Burritt. Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock the Three H Club will discuss plans for the near future, which include a social evening and a nature study hike. The Health Club meeting at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday will discuss "Influences, Its Causes and Cure," and at 8 Mr. Winner will lecture upon the fourth law of prosperity, "The Law of Gratitude." On Thursday evening the Toward class will meet in the small hall, and on Friday evening, at the "Fireside Silence," Mr. Winner will present a method of awakening spirituality.

United Church of Canada

"That they all may be one" METROPOLITAN UNITED CHURCH QUADRA AND PANDORA—In the Heart of the City

REV. E. F. CHURCH—Preacher of the Day 11 a.m. "COMMUNISM OR CHRIST—WHICH?" 7 p.m.—ORGAN RECITAL—Edward Parsons Selections from J. S. Bach

"His Wedding Day"

One of the Great Moments in a Young Man's Life discussed from a modern Christian point of view Soloist—Miss Mabel North, L.A.B.

December 9, 8 p.m.—"A YEAR IN ENGLAND"—Dr. Eber Crummy

First United Church

Corner Balmoral Road and Quadra Street Minister: REV. W. O. WILSON, M.A., D.D. Assistant Minister: REV. BRUCE G. GRAY Preceptor, W. C. FITZ

SUNDAY SERVICES Morning, 11 o'clock—REV. EBER CRUMMY, D.D. Evening, 7:30 o'clock—REV. BRUCE G. GRAY

SUNDAY SCHOOL 8:45 a.m.—Intermediates and Seniors 11 a.m.—Primaries and Juniors

Morning Music—"O Worship the King" Soloist—Mr. James Peirce Evening Music—"Hymn Anthem—Peace, the Gift of God's Love" Bilhorn Anthem—"Praise Ye Jehovah" Soloist—Miss Marjorie Watson Schubert

Monday, 8 p.m.—Young People's Society

OAKBAY UNITED CHURCH

GRANITE AT MITCHELL STREET GERALD BREEN SWITZER, S.T.M., Ph.D., Minister 11 a.m.—"SUBSTITUTES AND REALITIES" 7:30 p.m.—"THE BOOK OF BOOKS" Minister at Both Services

FAIRFIELD UNITED CHURCH

Corner Fairfield Road and Moss Street REV. E. A. HENRY, D.D., Minister 11 a.m. Sermon—"THE MESSAGE OF THE TIDES" Solo—"I Shall Not Pass This Way Again" (Estes) Mrs. W. D. Todd 2:30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class 7:30 p.m.—Covey's "GOD MOVES IN A MYSTERIOUS WAY"—Illustrated Soloist—Mr. Jack Townsend

CENTENNIAL UNITED CHURCH

Gorge Road and David Street Minister, Rev. J. C. Switzer Duo—Messrs. Green and Almond 7:30 p.m. Topic—"STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM" Anthem Solo by Miss Edna Dilworth

BRITISH ISRAEL

Campbell Building Port and Douglas Street RT. REV. BISHOP LLOYD, M.A., D.D. Will Speak on "The Foreign Settlement of the Canadian Northwest and the Necessity of Keeping It British and Christian" Monday, November 28, at 8 o'clock

CHRISTADELPHIAN

ORANGE HALL, COURTNEY STREET Morning Service, 11 o'clock Evening Service, 7:30 o'clock Subject—"WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?" YOU ARE WELCOME

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE

YATES STREET The Pastor Will Preach at Both Morning and Evening Services 11 a.m. Subject—"WORKERS TOGETHER WITH GOD" 7:30 a.m. Subject—"THE REVELATION OF JESUS CHRIST" Sunday School and Bible Class, 2:30 p.m. The Choir Will Sing at Both Services There Is a Welcome for All

NEW THOUGHT TEMPLE

720 1/2 FORT STREET LOUIS A. WINNER, Speaker MRS. C. C. WARM, Music Center Subject: 11 a.m.—"LOVE" Soloist, Sidney Chivarrall—"The Master's Garden" Lady Emily Walker

SUNDAY SCHOOL, 11 A.M.—MRS. E. HEAD, Teacher Subject: 7:30 p.m.—"Imagination, Its Use in Spiritual Development" Soloist, Margaret Freeman—"Come Ye Blessed" Prindle Scott

Monday, 8 p.m.—Dramatic Club Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Three H Club Wednesday, 1:30 p.m.—Health Club Wednesday, 8 p.m.—"Law of Gratitude" Thursday, 8 p.m.—Toward Class Friday, 8 p.m.—"Friends Sister" CHRISTINA MAY KILLEN will lecture Sunday, 2:30 p.m.—Subject, "COURAGE"

SUNDAY NIGHT LECTURE

At the A.O.F. HALL, 730 Cornsant Street Subject: "SPIRITUALISM" Is it real or the result of trickery? Do the dead actually appear? What sends the messages? Is it God's power being manifested? Admission Free 7:30 p.m. COME

DR. CRUMMAY AT FIRST UNITED

Widely-known Divine Will Address Morning Service To-morrow

Rev. B. G. Gray Will Discuss Unfailing Faith at Evening Service

First United Church will have a distinguished visitor to-morrow morning, in the person of Rev. Dr. Crummay, M.A., D.D., who will preach on "The Standard By Which We Try Ourselves."

Dr. Crummay is an outstanding scholar, a keen interpreter of the times through which we are passing, and a powerful and convincing speaker. He has just returned from a year in the Old Land and is visiting in Victoria for a month. He will preach on "The Standard By Which We Try Ourselves."

FIFTY VICARS EXPECT UNION

Manifesto in London, Eng., Says Anglo-Catholic Goal Is Rome

Canadian Press

London, Nov. 26.—The real and essential goal of reunion with the Apostolic See of Rome, the declaration appears in a manifesto issued by fifty Anglo-Catholic clergymen in England. The manifesto is issued in connection with preparations which are on foot for the celebration of the centenary of the Oxford Movement next year.

"There is manifest to-day a drift and tendency towards the reunion with the Apostolic See of Rome," the manifesto says. "The Anglo-Catholic movement is now infected with a spirit of compromise and modernism which is gradually leaving the whole and threatens to divert it from its true form."

These fifty malcontent Anglo-Catholic clergy will receive little sympathy, however, from the Roman Catholic Church itself. The remarks of Rev. Father Woodcock is a well-known Catholic preacher in London.

"There is a manifest prospect of a secession of any large number of Anglo-Catholics to Rome as a result of the manifesto," said Father Woodcock. "All these vicars are still far from submission to the pope."

DEAN TO OPEN SERMON SERIES

Will Discuss Oxford Group Movement in Three Addresses at Cathedral

Services at Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow will be: Holy Communion at 8 and 9.15 o'clock; Rev. Dr. Crummay at 10; matins at 11 and evensong at 7.30 o'clock. The Dean of Columbia will preach at 11 and 7.30. Music at matins will include: Goss's anthem, "O Saviour of the World." The evening service will be "Turn Back, O Man," by Holman, and the hymns of the "Nunc Dimittis."

The church school will meet at 9.45 and 11 o'clock, and there will be a children's service at 10 o'clock, conducted by Deaconess Robb.

Holy Communion will be celebrated on Wednesday, St. Andrew's Day, at 8 and 11 o'clock, and on Thursday at 8 o'clock. There will be a special service at 7.30 o'clock, when Rev. A. M. Acheson-Lyly on Wednesday at 5.15 o'clock.

By special request the Dean will preach three sermons on the Oxford group movement on Sunday evenings, November 27, December 4 and 18. On Sunday, December 11, the annual confirmation service will be held at 7.30 o'clock.

STEWARDSHIP OF MONEY

By WM. E. GILROY, D.D.

While this lesson on the stewardship of life succeeds that on the stewardship of money, it should really first, because it is the right to use the elements of money and purposes all else should follow. A man who has consecrated his life to a high or holy cause will not be found wanting in the consecration of his possessions.

But it means a great deal to consecrate one's life to a cause more than most of us realize. We are all born into certain environments, and with many of us these environments determine at least the outward circumstances of our lives. We are thrown into a particular way of living or into a particular business, and the thought of life apart from that way or that particular position is not an adventitious one, not of disrupting circumstances.

In some, the spirit of adventure lies deep. The things that bind them to the ordinary routine of life and the relationships of family and community are slight. At other times, even bonds that are quick and rudely broken.

It is interesting to study the types of people who heard the call and followed Jesus. It was a very exciting call. It is true that he suggested to some who would follow him that they ought to go and attend to the duties at home, but those whom he welcomed into the inner circle of discipleship were as definitely taken out of their ordinary environment.

When the disciple said, "We have left all and followed thee," he was speaking the literal truth, for he was leaving his home, his family, his friends, and his usual life behind him. He was leaving all that he had known and was entering a new and unknown life.

Liberal Catholics Hold Benediction

Holy Eucharist will be celebrated at the Liberal Catholic Church of St. George, Clare Street, to-morrow at 11 o'clock. There will be a brief address on "Sincerity."

TO LECTURE ON NEW PREACHER

T. J. Hampton Tells Works of New York Colored Pastor

Thomas J. Hampton, well-known metropolitan, author and lecturer, of San Francisco, will lecture on Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the Unity Centre, and again on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at the New Thought Temple. He will discuss the work of Rev. Father M. J. Divine of New York.

Mr. Hampton arrived recently from New York, where he spent several weeks with Father Divine. He will relate his experience in observing the remarkable religious campaign being conducted by Father Divine.

For more than a year reports have come from New York concerning the work being done by an unassuming colored preacher. Without sectarianism or excessive emotionalism the message of Jesus Christ is preached in a simple way but with marvellous power. It is followed by "works." From a small beginning in a Long Island town, the work has grown until now the meetings are held in a great city auditorium. Men and women of diverse races, ages, religions and classes, arrive hours in advance of the time of opening to obtain seats and hear his astounding message.

Congregations have attested to healing of disease, while millions of followers throughout the United States are said to be receiving help through his teaching.

The presentation of Mr. Hampton in Victoria is under the joint auspices of the Unity Centre, Absolute Science Centre and the New Thought Temple.

TELLS MESSAGE BORNE BY TIDE

Rev. E. A. Henry to Close Addresses on Great Hymns To-morrow

Rev. E. A. Henry will preach at Fairfield United Church to-morrow morning on "The Message of the Tides." This address will show the serious as well as the comforting thoughts suggested by the tides.

Mr. W. D. Todd will sing, "I Shall Not Pass This Way Again" (Esminger) and "The Lord of All Power and Might" (Weasley).

At 2.30 o'clock the Sunday school will meet. The Go-ahead Bible class for men and women and the minor Bible class for young people will meet at the same time.

At the evening service Dr. Henry will give the lecture on "The Message of the Tides." This will be on Cowper's "God Moves in a Mysterious Way."

At 7.15 o'clock there will be the usual popular song service, led by the choir.

JAMES BAY CHURCH TO DISCUSS MONEY

At James Bay United Church to-morrow evening, Rev. W. R. Brown will continue his series of sermons on "The Money Problem."

The subject will be "The Man Who Blamed Everyone Else Except Himself." The story sermonettes for the children will be entitled "The Sons of the Strains."

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Matcham will sing a duet and there will be an anthem by the choir, under the leadership of Chris Wade.

At the Wednesday evening meeting at 7.30 o'clock, the discussion will be continued on "Finding a Christian Basis for Our Monetary System—the Possibilities of a Bank of Canada."

both types of people—both the adventurous spirits ambitious and ready for anything, and the quieter, guileless souls who renounce money as a thing to follow Jesus meant an intense wrench in their lives, something that they could only have accepted after the most conscientious thought.

Religion needs both types today, and Christian consecration in its ultimate nature and its effect means much the same for both. The significance of Jesus is to open up for all a world of new vision, or new visions that are to be realized either in the routine of one's daily life or work, or in the inspiring challenge of hard tasks.

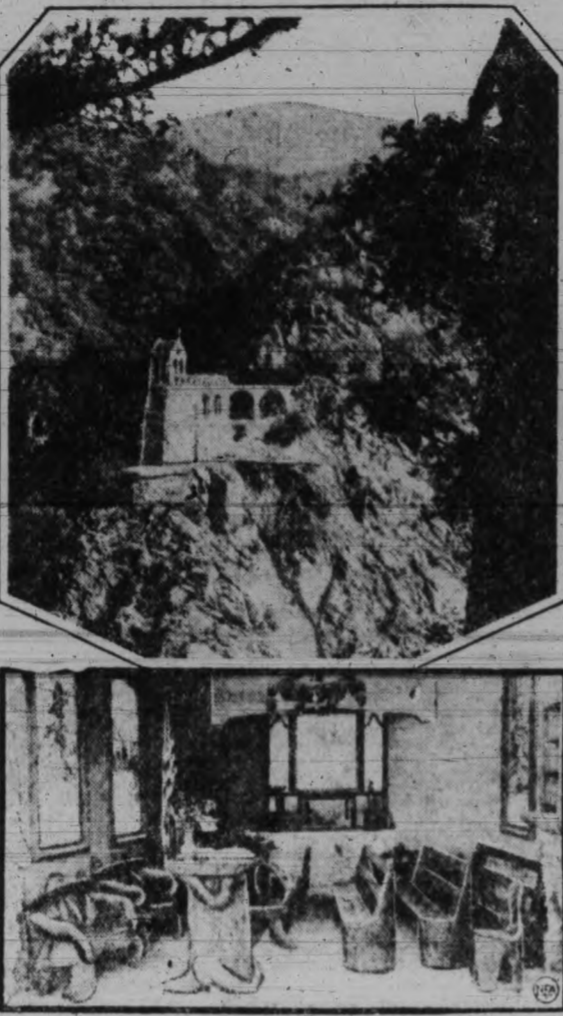
The fishermen whom Jesus called to leave their nets and become followers of men were given hard tasks in lowly life. Paul called to be a world missionary was accepting an adventurous and very dangerous career—a career that he was to face with a courage shaped by the persecutions that assailed him.

But the discipleship was in both cases the same, and the inspiration and the challenge were the same. The source—loyalty to the Master and the consciousness of the Master's presence and help.

If we could all come face to face with Jesus as these early disciples came, if we could feel the charm and inspiration of his presence, perhaps the consecration that is difficult would be easier, perhaps we would respond eagerly and quickly like Peter and James and John, perhaps we would respond to the vision like Paul, or we might turn away sorrowful, thinking of our possessions and of the things that we had left behind.

Yet, no man ever lost in the joy and glory of life who lost himself in consecration to Christ.

Christ Chapel Built On Cliff By California Nature Lovers



Christ Chapel, above, is built on the face of a cliff. A corner of the interior, equipped with rustic furniture, is shown below.

By ERKINE JOHNSON
Los Angeles, Nov. 25.—High up in the Sierra Madre Mountains near here a white stone church clings to the face of a sharp cliff. This church, named Christ Chapel, was built by subscriptions from nature lovers who met here to worship.

Architecturally designed to harmonize with its surroundings, the chapel stands at the head of a four-mile trail from the valley. It was built on a break in the face of the cliff, out of rock blasted from the mountain.

Below the tiny white church is the valley. Behind it the cliff climbs toward the mountain peak. And on every side are the blue-tinted mountains of the Sierra Madre.

Christ Chapel is a favorite rendezvous of the Sierra Club, an organization of mountain lovers. Church groups, college students and individuals of all denominations often climb the trail to hold services there, bringing their own ministers.

Special music will feature the religious and will seek to picture the religion of a mountain resort near which the interesting church is located, told Mr. Dodd.

Mr. Dodd declared that he was unaware of any immediate need for repairs. He agreed that plaster had been found to be loose on the pillars, but said that there would be no "official inspection" of the building, indicating that, in his belief, the property should be considered as under the public services. The rectory, he said, had with-held a report of a recent inspection of the building, which is now cluttered with scaffolding for repair work.

RECTOR DOUBTS NEED OF REPAIRS
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CITADEL WILL FEEL HUNGRY

Unemployed Will Be Guests of Salvation Army To-night

The Salvation Army Citadel, Broad Street, will serve coffee and food to unemployed to-night at 8 o'clock. The meal will be followed by vocal and instrumental music, by the Citadel Silver Band.

The meetings all day to-morrow will be led by the Corps Cadet Brigade, under the leadership of their guardian, Owen Roskelley. The brigade is composed of young people between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five years of age, who meet weekly to study the Bible and the regulations and doctrines of the Salvation Army. From their ranks are recruited many of the officers in different branches of Army work.

On Wednesday night at 8 o'clock the sisters of the League of Mercy will give a short programme, followed by a silver tea, the proceeds to be used for their work among the sick.

Captain Stedie Steverson, now on the Vancouver headquarters staff, has been appointed as assistant officer to Adjutant and Mr. Thiersen and will be welcomed to Victoria about December 1.

Manuel J. Rouse, the only vestryman opposing the rectory, the Rev. Rollin Dodd, to appear at the service Sunday after Bishop Manning had forced his way into the closed church, conferred yesterday with an attorney whose name he declined to reveal, and said he would further consider the matter.

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Tells How to Face Present Conditions

"The Anchor That Holds" will be the theme of the sermon Rev. H. J. Arncliffe, B.D., will preach to-morrow morning in St. Aidan's United Church. Harold Parfitt will be the soloist.

At the evening service, Mr. Arncliffe's sermon-subject will be "How to Face the Present Hour." The choir will render an anthem.

The annual ladies' guild bazaar will be held in the hall of the Citadel on Tuesday afternoon and will be opened by Mrs. M. L. McLennan. Stalls will display many articles. Afternoon tea will be served, and in the evening a musical programme will be given.

PENNY'S WORTH FORMS SERMON

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning Rev. H. P. S. Luttrell will take as his subject, "Penny's Worth," and will discuss a Great Mystery (I Cor. xvi. 1-4). In the evening he will discuss "What Jesus Saw in a Penny" (Mark xiv. 14-17).

At the morning service, Oregina McNeill will sing "The Lord Is My Shepherd," a composition of Liddle. The choir will sing Sir Arthur Sullivan's anthem, "Hearken Unto Me, My People."

In the evening, the soloist will be Mrs. W. A. Jamieson, and the anthem will be "Thy That Wait Upon the Lord," by Stainer.

NOTES FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Students Having Last Fling Before Settling Down to Write Christmas Examinations; Players Club Presents Four One-act Plays

By JACK STANTON

Vancouver, Nov. 26.—Variety is having its last fling before settling down to the Christmas exams. Bright and early last Monday, a committee was sent to the station to meet the British debaters, who, just before the city and then came on to Point Grey for lunch, Monday afternoon and Tuesday, the debaters were entertained at the Phi Delta Theta fraternity house.

In keeping with the ideas of Education Week, the university was opened for public inspection Tuesday. It is estimated that five hundred Vancouverites came out to Point Grey, and during the earlier part of the afternoon the campus was a busy place.

So many parties of sight-seers arrived that upper classmen organized "tours" of the campus, with a leader, to point out places of interest. The itinerary included the library, science building and engineering department. The mechanical and electrical laboratories, with their delectable and dynamic, however, excited the most interest.

The last student activity to take place before Christmas is the presentation by the Players' Club of four one-act plays by modern dramatists. This year's plays were "The Bridge," "The Changeling," "The Bridge," and "The Messiah" to be included in the special Christmas church services.

Members of the several choirs who have been rehearsing for the Christmas services, and who were always glad to sing the sublime choruses contained in the oratorio. The recent successful performance of "The Creation" has perhaps "crowded out" the "Messiah" this season.

Handel's "Messiah" will be performed with full orchestral accompaniment in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on Tuesday evening next. On these days, the present volume of regret that up to the present there is no visible sign of a local performance of this beloved work as usual about Christmas time. Many church choirs, however, are rehearsing "The Messiah" to be included in the special Christmas church services.

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Unusual Interest Being Taken In 'Cello By Young Students; Musical Life In 18th Century

Victoria Can Boast of Large Number of Violoncello Players; Over Eight Young Cellists in Junior Symphony; Many Promising Older Students; Music in the Homes in the Old Days; Brilliant Musical Court Scenes; the Lute and the Chest of Viols.

By G. J. D.

SOCIAL, PERSONAL AND HOME INTERESTS

Kent's

MONDAY
RADIO
SPECIALS

Rogers, 1931 \$35.00
King, 1931 \$49.50
Kolster, 8-tube \$49.50
Philco, 7-tube \$49.50
De Forest Crosley, 8-tube \$49.50
De Forest Crosley, 1931 \$69.50
Majestic, was \$249 \$74.50
De Forest Crosley, Was \$198 \$74.50
Combination Radio Phonograph \$99.50
Terms as Low As

\$5.00 Cash
KENT'S
Since 1862
641 Yates St. Phone E 6013

NAVAL OFFICER'S SMILING FAMILY



A charming new portrait study of Mrs. Hart, wife of Lieut.-Commander Frederick G. Hart, captain of H.M.C.S. Vancouver, and their three children, Joan, the youngest member of the family; Elizabeth-Ann, and Frederick Jr. Mrs. Hart, prior to her marriage, was Miss Monica Davie of Victoria.

—Photo by Savannah

URGES WOMEN
TO AID PARTYC. E. Whitney-Griffiths Gives
Interesting Talk to Liberal
Women's Forum

"Liberalism aims to advance the interests of everyone in British Columbia, and I sincerely hope we shall be able to advance the interests and welfare of all when we come into office next year," said C. E. Whitney-Griffiths in giving a brief talk before the members of the Liberal Women's Forum in the Liberal Rooms on Government Street yesterday afternoon. Mrs. J. L. White occupied the chair in the absence of the president.

Mr. Whitney-Griffiths said the women had just as much responsibility as the men in putting the right candidates into office. "But once they are there, don't leave them," he urged. "Encourage them and help the man you can."

Gladstone, the great Liberal, had once said: "True Liberalism must keep abreast of human needs and human aspirations." In British Columbia, Mr. Whitney-Griffiths said, the Liberals had succeeded in doing this fairly well.

The speaker mentioned the great beauty and natural resources of this province. God had done His part, he said, but he wondered if the people had done theirs. He criticized the farmers for not cultivating garden plots around their homes and barns. One of the delightful things about England, he said, was to see every square inch of land under cultivation.

He expressed the opinion that municipal governments should give up some of the land they do not want to the young people and see what they could do with it. Such action would certainly help the younger generation, he said. Older people nowadays, he said, could not help wondering where the sense of responsibility was in young people. They go ahead and have their good time and never seem to give a thought to the future.

At the recent Liberal Convention in Vancouver, Mr. Whitney-Griffiths said, there was a remarkable demonstration of faith in the Liberal policy. One man told him that he had sold his car to buy a new tire for his automobile so that he might bring himself and three others to the meeting.

SPEAKER OFF
TO ENGLANDHon. George and Mrs. Black
Leaving Shortly: Ottawa
Society Busy

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The speaker of the House of Commons and Mrs. George Black will sail shortly from Montreal on the Montrose for England to spend the Christmas season there.

Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, and Mrs. Weir, have been in Toronto for the past week attending the Royal Winter Fair.

Mrs. Hugh Guthrie was hostess at a smart luncheon this week in honor of Madame Philippine Roy, wife of the Canadian Commissioner to France who has been visiting in Ottawa.

The Japanese Minister to Canada has issued invitations for a reception at the Country Club on Wednesday, November 30, and for a dance at the Chateau on the evening of Friday, December 2, both of which are in honor of his daughter, Miss Toyo Tokugawa, who is one of this season's debutantes.

PERSONAL

News of the death in Vancouver of Mrs. J. Russell (Dorothy Carlin), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Carlin, formerly of Victoria, has been received with deep regret by her many friends. Mrs. Russell was a very popular and cheerful personality who had been in Victoria for some time before her marriage. Mrs. Russell with her husband took a keen interest in aviation and had come to Vancouver in the hope of improving her health, which has been unsatisfactory for some time. A sudden heart attack, however, proved fatal.

The Alumnae Association of St. Joseph's Hospital will hold a bridge and mah jong party at the Nurses' Home, corner Colliery and Rupert Streets, on Wednesday evening next at 8:30 o'clock. Tables have been reserved by the following: Mrs. H. Amey, Mrs. Arthur Nash, Mrs. Herman Robertson, Mrs. McClung, Mrs. H. Cody, Johnston, Mrs. B. Ciceri, Mrs. Herbert Gann, Mrs. G. Rose, Mrs. W. Wilson, Mrs. G. F. Aylard, Mrs. W. H. Moore, Mrs. A. McDermott, Miss J. Albhouse, Mrs. C. H. O'Halloran, Mrs. J. Allen, Mrs. T. M. Ling, Mrs. A. Pendray, Mrs. F. M. Bryant, Mrs. L. Campbell, Mrs. Harry Beach, Mrs. A. R. Lawrie, Mrs. J. Gorman, Mrs. A. E. Anderson, Mrs. Allan Fraser, Mrs. C. Steele, Mrs. N. Bourke, Mrs. Marion Bellis, Miss E. Collins, Miss D. McKillop, Mrs. Gordon McKenzie, Miss M. Parkinson, Mrs. W. S. Fraser, Mrs. H. Brown. Players are requested to please bring their cards, score pads and pencils. Anyone wishing to reserve a table may do so by telephoning Miss K. Fraser, G 5039, or Miss J. Down, E 2712.

AUNT HET

BY ROBERT QUILLIN



"From the looks o' her closets, I know what she'd be like underneath if she ever got took to a hospital unexpected."

(Copyright, 1932, Publishers' Syndicate)

Your Baby
and Mine

By MYRTLE MEYER ELDRID

It is not unusual to discover a baby gaining vigorously on a milk formula which is all-out-of-proportion to her needs, but it is unusual when the baby is getting less milk than she needs.

Mrs. B. was interested in a recent article on appetitiveness but does not think it applies to her baby. "My little daughter, who weighed six pounds at birth now weighs sixteen pounds, and is five months old," Mrs. B. informs me. "Isn't that a splendid gain? She is the best little baby you can imagine and does not cry at all. So I can't believe she has indigestion from overfeeding. Here is her daily schedule:

"6 a.m., six to seven ounces bottle; 8:30 a.m., one and one-half ounces of orange juice and the same of water; 10 a.m., one and one-half to two tablespoons of cereal; one and one-fourth teaspoons of cod liver oil; and her bottle, 2 p.m., bottle and nap; 4:30 p.m., same as at 8:30 a.m.; 6 p.m., bottle."

NIGHT FEEDINGS
"She sleeps all night. I wonder if it is too early to let her sleep all night without a feeding. My friends tell me that it is. I always have to waken the baby for it."

"How can I give her cod liver oil without making her cry? My friends tell me that it is. I always have to waken the baby for it."

"When can I give her vegetables and are canned ones all right? When can she have whole milk? I thank you very much."

NO CHANGES
The baby has made a wonderful gain on very little food. It is hard to understand as her formula could well be thirty or more ounces of milk, enough water to make four eight-ounce feedings, and your present amount of sugar. Make no changes as long as the gain is so good. A baby is old enough to sleep without a night feeding when the baby actually sleeps without one. Don't think of waking.

Warm the cod liver oil slightly. Put one-half teaspoonful in an eye dropper and shoot this warmed oil in the back of baby's mouth where swallowing will be automatic. Do this after each regular meal. Give canned vegetables made for babies, or any good canned vegetable sieved. Feed her and don't expect her to hold her bottle. Information about when to increase milk is all in the leaflet on "Sweet Milk Formulas," which, along with "Feeding From Two to Twelve Months," I would urge you to write for, enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request.

OLD ROMANCE
TO LIVE AGAIN

Tunes and Styles of Past Century to Be Revived in "Y" Pageant

Old-time romance will live again when the Y.W.C.A. revives all that is quaint and charming in the dress and melodies of the past century. Mrs. Guy Stoddard, who is directing the preparations for the production, is receiving the enthusiastic support of many energetic committees working to that end. The pageant, "Milestones of Modes and Melodies," will be presented at the Shrine Auditorium on Friday and Saturday evenings, December 16 and 17.

Women from the crinoline era through the Victorian, Empire, and post-war periods, to the modern modes and music, will be portrayed in living pictures, culled from the retina of memory. Three generations living at the present day will be represented, and one of the most interesting highlights of the affair is the search that is now going on in attic, trunks and chests, spurred on by rose-colored memories of the past.

The whole pageant will be borne on musical interpretations, reviving the spirit of the periods shown. Very careful search is being made of music libraries to this end. The entire musical programme will be under the able direction of Madame Eva Baird.

THOSE PARTICIPATING
Mrs. Sydney Barker's group, depicting the two decades of 1830-40, includes Miss Violet Wilson, Mrs. Betty Hetherington, Mrs. Adele Ramsey, Miss Inez Carey, Miss Doreen Wilson, Miss Sybil Fraser, and Miss Mollie Thomas. Attractive song and dance numbers will enhance this scene.

Miss Dorothy Merrick and Miss Beryl McCulloch are convening the crinoline group, of 1850, assisted by Miss Lucy Bryden, Miss Mary Campbell, Miss Ruth Hansen, and Miss Constance Elford. Miss Bryden and Jack Shabolt will take part in a charming tableau "A Romantic Interlude." In the group arranged by Mrs. E. C. Hayward, presenting the Empire, Eugene modes of the 60's will be Mrs. Sydney Oliver, Mrs. Peter Bell, and Miss Florence Hayward.

Introduction of the Women's Club movement in the Seventies will be shown by the group directed by Mrs. F. G. Aldous, including Mrs. Ridley, Miss Muriel Thompson, Mrs. Legge-White, and Mrs. G. Downes.

the pioneer suffrage movement, for women's rights.

The "Gay Nineties," to be presented under the direction of Miss Vivian Combe, will feature the Sextette from "Floradora," in which Miss Vera Sharland, Miss Patsy Robinson, Miss Doreen Wilson, Alan King, Mack Leeming, and Hugh Renwick, will appear. There will also be a delightful comedy number, "A Bicycle Built For Two," by Miss Combe and Mr. King.

Miss Norma Macdonald, Mrs. H. M. Archibald, and Mrs. G. M. Lyons are convening the 1900 group, which will feature such well-known types as the Gibson and Christie girls, and the "Merry Widow." In this group are Mrs. Peter Bell, Miss Mary Swinton, Miss Beryl Nelson, and Miss Ursula Robbins.

WAR PERIOD
The war period from 1914-18 will be represented by Red Cross workers and Y.A.D. nurses, with the popular march songs of the troops, reproduced throughout. This scene is being arranged by Miss Jean MacLaren and Mrs. Alan Gardiner. Misses Marjory Watson, Ruth Hansen, and Mary McDonald comprise the group under Mrs. T. Hammond's direction which will present the flapper, with her exaggerated short skirt and bobbed hair, of the post-war period.

Miss Elsa Michaels and Mrs. Otto Weiler are planning an attractive novelty for their group presentation of the modern period of 1930.

Edgar Wallace's
Will Probated

Associated Press
Los Angeles, Nov. 25.—A copy of the will of the late Richard Edgar H. Wallace, prolific mystery-fiction writer, was admitted to probate yesterday to permit the widow, Mrs. Ethel Violet Wallace of London, England, and her children to obtain \$9,000 due the writer from a film studio.

The original will, dated October 1, 1926, was made in England and bequeathed Mrs. Wallace \$2,000 sterling. The will also provided for the sale of the writer's literary work and royalties. Three-sevenths of the sum will go to the widow and one-seventh to each of their four children.

Wallace died in Hollywood about five months ago.

"Best for You and Baby too"
Baby's Own Soap
10 cents Individual Cartons

Three-day Catholic
Bazaar Next Week

Arrangements for the three-day bazaar to be held in the former St. Ann's Kindergarten, View and Blanshard Streets, during the afternoons and evenings of December 1, 2 and 3, under the general convenership of Mrs. W. C. McManus, president of Victoria Sub-division C.W.L., in aid of the funds of St. Andrew's Cathedral, are now well in hand. The decorations have been kindly loaned by Angus Campbell Limited and will make a very effective setting for the many attractive novelties to be displayed for sale upon the stalls.

Those in charge of the booths are: Fancy work and plain sewing, Mrs. H. D. Scolding, Mrs. Mahoney, Mrs. J. W. Burns, Mrs. J. D. Kinsinger and Mrs. Doyle; home cooking, Mrs. H. Cannon, Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. O'Connell, Mrs. Kennedy, and Mrs. Webb; candy stall, members of the Junior League and the children of Mary, under the convenership of Miss Patricia McEwan; country store, Mrs. A. Grant, Mrs. McLennan and Mrs. Hull; novelty stall, Mrs. Harry Hartnell and Mrs. G. A. Hart; miscellaneous stall, Mrs. C. H. Beneman and Mrs. Sullivan; Christmas tree (decorations by V. McKenna), Miss E. O'Brien, assisted by

Court to Meet.—Court Maple Leaf, A.O.F., will hold their regular meeting and a social evening of cards Monday, December 5, at the headquarters, Union Building.

Margaret Brooke Robertson Chapter I.O.D.E. will be held at the headquarters, Union Building.

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Miss de Trafford, Miss McKay, Mrs. O'Brien, Miss O'Connor and Miss Langworthy; ice cream, Mr. P. Kyle, Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Webb; cake, Mrs. G. Roberts and Mrs. M. Devereaux; refreshments, including afternoon tea and supper daily, Mrs. G. A. Morry, Mrs. J. P. Hourigan, Mrs. Hood, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Gills, Mrs. Haley. The tombolas will be in charge of Mrs. Blair Reid and Mrs. E. M. Cavin; bingo, the Knights of Columbus and Y.M.I.

Held Progressive Whist.—Lodge Alexandra 116, S.O.E. held a progressive whist drive after the general meeting Thursday at 9 p.m. There were twenty-one tables and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The next social evening is a dance, card game and turkey draw on December 22, at which a big crowd is expected to be on hand to join in the fun.

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AROUND THE TOWN
With
Missess Pepys

Sproat Lake,
November 21, 1932.

To the Editor:

"Twirl, in truth, be a joy to return to Victoria, with its bright streets and gay shops, and shall deem it a privilege to submit for publication in The Victoria Daily Times some of the leaves of my diary.

No sooner did we return from Merrie England than Samuel did rush me off to Sproat Lake for the shooting season, where I am mazoned out of sight of friends and festivities—the more lonely in that I do abhor shooting and am, therefore, forced to remain indoors writing or reading, or go forth on walking excursions in mine own company, all the men of the party being interested only in their shooting expeditions, and for the most part puffed up with their prowess.

Do expect to be in Victoria on Thursday or Friday, and shall present myself at your office forthwith, in the thought that my diary will appear in Monday's paper.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
PENNYN PEPPYS.

Permanent
Waving

HIGHEST QUALITY MATERIAL
SPEED WITH EFFICIENCY AND
SAFETY WITH ECONOMY

Shampoo and Water Wave or Shampoo and Finger Wave..... 75c

If your hair is not becoming to you, you should be coming to us.

BERT WAUDE
HAIRDRESSING

709 FORT ST. E 4023
NEW LOCATION

New Apartment and Store Block Is Completed

WINDSOR HOUSE

Newport Avenue and Windsor Road

Ker & Stephenson Ltd.

Corner View and Government Streets Phone G 4127

Agents for This Building

Two Stores Still Available for Rent or Lease
(All the Apartments have already been rented)

Our Real Estate Department will be glad to answer
any inquiries as to space in this attractive
and well-located building.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE WRITTEN

The Gilda Beauty Shop

Over 5 Years in Oak Bay

Wish to announce the opening on December
15 of their new Beauty Shop in

Windsor House

Equipped to Care for Your Every Need

Evening Appointments—Watch for Opening Price

Announcements

TELEPHONE E 0722

DOMINION PLUMBING COMPANY

Have received many compliments on the Heating
and Plumbing Work they have installed in

WINDSOR HOUSE

Constructed for Mr. S. P. Birley and designed by
J. Graham Johnson, Architect

This Tudor structure adds much beauty to the
Oak Bay district

Hatt's

for

Building Hardware



Hatt can supply every-
thing from a pair of
hinges to the complete
Hardware for an apart-
ment block. It pays to let
Hatt "give you a price."

UNUSUAL EXTERIOR FOR FINE OAK BAY BUILDING



Following the English tradition the design of Windsor House, drawn by J. Graham Johnson, F.R.I.B.A., lends a quaint touch to its modern setting
in the seafront residential area near Newport Avenue.

Windsor House Is Oak Bay Is Ready Now For Tenants

Fine Structure at Corner of Newport Avenue and
Windsor Road Great Asset to Leading Residential
District; All Modern Equipment Used in Con-
struction

Windsor House, which
has recently been com-
pleted, represents an at-
tempt to cater for the needs
of a growing and popular
community centre. Situated
at the corner of Newport
Avenue and Windsor Road,
the building faces directly
on to the Oak Bay Athletic
Park, and on the other
frontage it commands a
magnificent view of the
sea, and Mount Baker is
clearly visible on a fine day.
This district is already the
leading hotel, apartment
and residential quarter of
Oak Bay.

The architect for the building was
J. Graham Johnson, F.R.I.B.A., who
has spared no pains to make the best
possible use of the site and to design
a building that stands comparison
with any of its type in all Canada. The
exterior is in the best English tradi-
tion, the restrained use of half-tim-
bering, the steep-pitched roof, and
the many gables all contributing to
the successful composition.

STORES ON GROUND FLOOR

The ground floor comprises five

modern stores, one of which has been
specially designed and equipped as a
beauty parlor, with an exceptional
amount of daylight from a row of
windows along the back of the build-
ing. The designing of the store
fronts presented a difficult problem,
as it was imperative both to give an
adequate display and to avoid spoiling
the general character of the build-
ing. The solution is a most suc-
cessful compromise, and each store
has acquired an individuality seldom
seen.

The upper floor is divided into four
apartments, which are equal to any
in the city in their finish and the
completeness of their equipment.
Every living room has an open fire-
place, carpets are laid in all passages
and staircases, kitchens and bath-
rooms have linoleum-covered floors,
and the kitchens are equipped with
electric ranges and refrigerators and
with numerous cupboards and drawers.
Good use is made of the roof space,
each apartment having a disappearing
staircase which gives access to a large
store room for trunks. Soundproofing
has been achieved in an unusual but
successful way, in every case where
two apartment adjoints, closets have
been built-in between to deaden the
sound. All the apartments being on
one floor, vertical soundproofing was
unnecessary.

NEW WINDOW TYPE

All windows on the exposed sides
of the building are of steel, manu-
factured by the Crittall Steel Window
Company, Braintree, England. These
are the first to be used in Victoria.

and have favorably impressed all who
have seen them.

The first work undertaken in con-
nection with the development of the
property was the remodeling of the
Totem Service Station. This work was
carried out by W. T. Walker to the
plans of Mr. Johnson. This service
station is now fully equipped to
handle any servicing or repair work
that local residents may require, a
hydraulic hoist, a high pressure wash-
ing machine and other up-to-date ma-
chinery having been installed.

The general contract for Windsor
House itself was undertaken by Eli
Hume and Son, who have every reason
to be proud of the quality of the
workmanship and of the speed with
which the work was carried out. The
best mechanics in the city were em-
ployed, and the finished result shows
clearly the evidence of the skilled la-
bor used.

HOT WATER HEATED

The plumbing and heating apparatus
was installed by the Dominion
Plumbing and Heating Company. Hot
water heating is provided throughout
and there is an exceptional uniformity
of heat throughout the building. Ra-
diators and furnace were supplied by
Crane Limited, and a Sunstrand au-
tomatic oil burner is used. The do-
mestic hot water supply is fired by a
second Sunstrand automatic oil
burner, and copper pipe is used
throughout the hot water system.
Bathrooms and kitchens have chrome-
plated plumbing fittings and all bath-
rooms have showers and metal med-
icine cabinets. Plumbing fixtures were
supplied by Andrew Shores Limited.

Ascroft Electrical Machinery Com-
pany was responsible for the electrical
installation, which comprises no fewer
than fifty-two circuits, controlled by
a 400-ampere main switch. All wiring
is in rigid conduit, and base plugs are
provided in every room. Kitchens are
wired for electric ranges, irons and re-
frigerators, and in each living room
there is wiring for an electric fire and
for radio. The electrical installation is
controlled from a central meter cabinet,
each kitchen and each store having
individual fuse panels. The building
is wired throughout for telephones,
served by a twenty-five-pair cable.

HAND ADDED HALF TIMBERS

The millwork was supplied by the
Canadian Western Woodworkers, who
proved fully equal to the task of ful-
filling so exacting a contract, and
who carried out every detail to the
architect's requirements. Particularly
commendable is the half timber work,
which was all hand added, and which
is a refreshing change from the usual
finish so common in this city.

Al rough lumber was supplied by
the Cameron Lumber Company, all
being No. 1 grade from their fine stock
of well-seasoned material. The masonry
work was considerable, the stores
having a six-inch reinforced
concrete floor, and the whole of the
service station yard being covered with
six-inch concrete, in addition to the

bricklaying. This work was satisfac-
torily performed by Knott and Jones.
TWO-TONE EXTERIOR
Hardwall plaster was used through-
out the interior by A. R. Frewing, who
was also responsible for the two-tone
stucco exterior. On the successful
performance of this work much of the
finished appearance depended, and the
result is most satisfactory.

The painting was done by Mellor
Brothers, an innovation being the use
of "Solignum," a well known British
preservative stain, on all half timber-
ing and other rough finish.

Hardware was supplied by Hatt's
Hardware Company, and it was pos-
sible to get a fine choice from their
large stock.

The V.I. Hardwood Floor Company
supplied and laid the hard-wearing
birch floors in the apartments.

Sheet metal work was in the hands
of the Western Steel Products, whose
ornamental rain water conductor
heads and straps are fully in keeping
with the building.

The excellent tile work was carried
out by Wm. N. O'Neill Company (Vic-
toria) Limited.

The roofing was supplied and fixed
by the Sidney Roofing and Paper
Company, who made up a special
blend of Duroid extra heavy patent
shingles to the architect's require-
ments. This roofing had a thorough
laying in the recent heavy rains, and
came through successfully.

The gardens around the building
were designed and laid out by W. H.
A. Pezce, F.R.H.S., landscape archi-
tect, the stock being supplied by Lay-
rite Nurseries.

AGENTS NAMED

The owner has appointed Ker and
Stephenson Limited sole agents for
the building and through them seven
of the nine apartments and stores
have already been rented.
The stores now open, or to open
shortly, are as follows:
The Newport Pharmacy, carrying a
full stock of medical, toilet, station-
ery and other supplies, is managed by
A. C. Savage, who is fully qualified to
dispense doctors' prescriptions. He
has had several years' experience in the
suburban drug business.
Next door is the Oak Bay Flower
Shop, well stocked with cut flowers,
shrubs and rock plants. The attrac-
tive hanging sign outside is the work
of Reg. Dove.
The Gilda Beauty Shop will move
into its new quarters on December
15, and will be fully equipped to serve
its many patrons, old and new, having
seven paneled booths with a com-
plete electric circuit to each booth.
Five of the seven booths have outside
light, and the place should be one of
the best in the city.

The forests of Nova Scotia are esti-
mated as being capable of furnishing
annually in perpetuity 200,000,000
board feet of softwood lumber, 100-
000,000 board feet of hardwood lumber
and 50,000,000 cubic feet of pit props
and cordwood.

Oak Bay Flower Shop

Phone - G-4822

1210 NEWPORT AVE. OAK BAY

Located in

WINDSOR HOUSE

The Oak Bay Flower Shop is
under personal supervision of
Mrs. Barber-Starkey.

Floral designs for all occasions
Fresh Cut Flowers and Pot Plants
Ornamental Shrubs - Rock Plants
Perennials - Bulbs, Seeds and
Bedding Plants in season.

Day and
Night Phone
G 1877

Greenhouses
and Nurseries
Milton St. and
Meadow Place
Phone G 5357

Newport Pharmacy

CORNER NEWPORT AVENUE AND WINDSOR ROAD
A. C. SAVAGE

We offer you the services of Graduate Pharmacists, Household Drugs
of highest purity, First-aid and Sickroom Supplies, under the personal
attention of Mr. Savage.

Your Prescriptions will be carefully prepared, exactly as your doctor
orders.

We will carry everything that is usually found in the best Drug
Stores, including a fine assortment of Christmas Cards and Gifts.
You are cordially invited to visit your neighborhood Drug Store—
"The Newport Pharmacy."

Our Delivery Service Will Be Prompt and Courteous at All Times

PHONE G 5122

Please note, this number is not listed in book as yet

Congratulations

to

Mr. Birley (owner) and to Mr. Gra-
ham Johnson (architect) on the com-
pletion of the beautiful new building,

WINDSOR HOUSE

VANCOUVER ISLAND HARDWOOD FLOORS

COMPANY

707 JOHNSON STREET

PHONE G 7314

WE OFFER
HEARTIEST

Congratulations

to the owner of

Windsor House

Oak Bay's Beautiful New Business Block

HUME & SON

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

1232 Faithful Street

E 6179

We Are Proud to Have Participated in
the Construction of Oak Bay's Fine
New Building

WINDSOR HOUSE

CANADIAN WESTERN WOODWORKERS LTD.

SASH, DOORS, OFFICE AND STORE FITTINGS
Garbally Road G 4012

All the Masonry Work on

WINDSOR HOUSE

was done by one of Victoria's oldest building firms

Knott & Jones

1327 PANDORA AVENUE

PHONE E 6721

"Years of experience assure first-class work"

WINDSOR HOUSE

Oak Bay's Newest Apartment Block

Architect, J. GRAHAM JOHNSON

The Plastering on This Particular Construction
Was Carried Out Satisfactorily by

A. R. Frewing & Son

PHONE E 8228

CAMERON LUMBER CO. LTD.

Heartily congratulates Mr. S. P. Birley upon the
erection of the handsome Store and Apartment
Block just completed on Newport Ave., Oak Bay.

THE LUMBER

Used in this building was supplied from our stock of
dry material.

The Largest in the City

We specialize in dry lumber of every description
required in the construction of buildings
of any size.

YOUR INSPECTION IS INVITED



Congratulations to

Mr. S. P. Birley,

Owner of

WINDSOR HOUSE

and to

J. GRAHAM JOHNSON

Architect

All Electrical Work Was
Done by Ascroft

Phone G 6315

THE SMOKE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Canadians are showing
a preference for this
world famous cigarette.



GOLD FLAKE CIGARETTES

A Shilling in London—A Quarter here

WAR THREAT IN POLAND

Many Features Menace Cause
of Peace in That Country,
Canadian Club Told

Captain H. G. Scott Sketches
Difficulties in Intensely
Patriotic Nation

Poland, the country of intense patriots, is the extreme of their recently regained freedom, lay open like a tinder box to the spark of an international incident which might explode the combustible of war again in Europe. Captain H. G. Scott, Calgary judge and former intelligence officer in that country and other parts of the continent, told members of the Canadian Club in an exceptionally interesting and informative address at their dinner in the Empress Hotel yesterday evening.

There was great danger of such a spark starting the flare in Lithuania where constant petty annoyances over boundary disputes were taking place. There was danger of it alighting in the Polish corridor where Germany sought to abolish the severing lane between herself and East Prussia. And there was danger, to a lesser extent, of it igniting the flame along the closely guarded Soviet frontier or in Western Poland, to which Germany was casting covetous eyes.

The menace was increased to a great extent by the lack of good feeling between Poland and her neighbors, Captain Scott declared.

INTENSE PATRIOTISM
Opening his talk, he stressed the intense patriotism of the Poles to-day as shown in their destruction in Warsaw of an Orthodox Greek Church, built by Russia and identified as a symbol of that country's oppression for many years.

Touching on the history of Poland, he remarked that nation had been free and independent for some time prior to the end of the eighteenth century. During the nineteenth century it had been a country of great territory. But at the end of the eighteenth century it had been divided into portions, eighty-two per cent of which went to Russia, part to Austria and the remainder, including the present Polish corridor and Danzig, to Germany. Since then, there had been repeated insurrections which had spilled much of the best blood of the nation, but kept before the people the ideal of freedom, in spite of most autocratic domination by Russia.

The nation's dream of freedom had been renewed with the Great War. Captain Scott said. The Polish leaders had raised their legions on Austrian territory, and led by General Pilsudski, the present dictator, had marched

against Russia with marked success. But Germany had not been more favorable to Poland than Russia, and it was not until the Versailles Treaty that she became free. That freedom did not mean peace, the speaker noted. The Poles were forced to fight again and again, particularly against Soviet Russia, whose forces eventually pushed to within five miles of Warsaw. Had Poland not gained a splendid victory there, Bolshevism would have flooded through to sympathetic Germany, he believed. The victory gave Poland peace and the tremendous task of reconstructing a shattered and heterogeneous country. The former German area was highly developed. That held by Russia was conversely backward. The contrast furnished many and great difficulties, the speaker said.

UKRAINIAN TROUBLE
Captain Scott spoke of Poland's attempt to oust hostile Germans from their former Teuton territory. The Ukrainians furnished another element of great danger. They were largely of Soviet sympathy and continued to harass the Poles until the latter turned and crushed them. The trouble was not entirely settled yet, he said.

Political partisanship also furnished an element of discord in Poland until Pilsudski stepped in and established himself a veiled dictator. The speaker sketched the career of the soldier and dictator who worked tremendously behind the scenes with a complete contempt for parliamentary government. He failed political opponents during general elections and made the result of the polls an overwhelming success for his party. His system had worked for a higher culture, a better standard of education and more satisfactory type of land tenure, Captain Scott said. The basis of the autocratic regime owed its success to the army, full of former German, Austrian and Russian officers. The same condition was true of the Czechoslovakian army, he noted.

The Poles were satisfied they could hold their own against the military power of Russia. The Russian frontier guard was jealously watched and guarded by high barbed wire fences and patrols. On the Russian side the territory appeared dead, but was nevertheless guarded. The Polish side was openly patrolled by armed soldiers. This vigilance was maintained to prevent the spread of refugees from Russia and the spread of Soviet propaganda, he said.

OUTLOOK ON RUSSIA
The Poles, in general, were not ready to dogmatize on Russia. It was impossible to know what was going on, they said. Visitors were carefully heaped, to see only what the Soviets wished them to see.

Two years ago the Five Year Plan had been considered by the Poles as a potentiality of tremendous influence. If it were sixty per cent successful, they estimated it had been forty per cent successful at that time. The Poles did not expect the Soviet system to break down soon and they did not want it to. As long as the Soviets were in power, the Poles felt their neighbors were less formidable than they would be under a czarist regime.

The Poles, at the present time were treating Russia as a plague-stricken land, from which they intended to prevent the spread of infection. While the Poles thought they could handle Russia, they were not sure of their ability to cope with Germany, the

country which had fertilized Western Poland to a point where it was their chief anxiety and to which they constantly looked with longing.

The Polish Corridor, separating Germany from East Prussia, was another bone of contention, owing to the fact it cut down cattle exports and the transporting of commodities from one Teuton country to the other. The Poles looked upon the Corridor, their only route to the sea, as the backbone of their economic and trade life. Poland had said Germany would never secure again the Corridor. To offset it they were spreading much militaristic anti-German propaganda. It was a problem which appeared to presage war, even though much of the propaganda was carried on to stifle internal dissension, Capt. Scott said. It was still a question which had not been solved, he added.

LITHUANIAN MENACE
Touching on the trouble between Poland and Lithuania, he remarked upon the difficulties regarding the Vilna district, given first to Lithuania by the League of Nations, and taken forcibly by volunteer Polish forces. The league had subsequently reversed its decision and given the land to Poland. He noted, Lithuania had reciprocated by taking another area. However, Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, was still in Polish territory.

He spoke of the lack of frontier between the Poles and Lithuanians, defined only by mud heaps, which the Lithuanians shifted deeper into Polish territory on dark nights. A series of petty annoyances was kept up continually along the questionable frontier, Captain Scott stated.

The sting in the humorous condition lay in the fact that Lithuania was a splendid place in which to provoke an international incident which could easily cause war for Poland against either of her traditional enemies, Russia or Germany.

The lack of goodwill between Poland and her neighbors caused grave concern for the lovers of peace, inasmuch as the tinder for a great conflagration which might reduce to ashes all the paper treaties of the league and other forces was already stacked in Poland. Col. H. T. Goodland voiced an expression of thanks to the speaker for his interesting address.

NORMAL PUPILS ENJOY CONCERT

Splendid Programme Presented to Students By Class "B" Yesterday

Presenting a varied programme of entertainment, Class "B" held yesterday afternoon in the Normal School auditorium.

K. Ross, president of the organization, took the chair and the opening exercise consisted of the singing of "Canada." A piano duet was rendered by Miss Sams and Miss Sladen. Miss Pailley delivered a humorous reading, the students evidencing their appreciation in hearty laughter.

Following this Miss Bertha Querns delighted the audience with an old Irish dance. Miss B. Sledge, accompanied by Miss M. Hargreaves, rendered a beautiful violin solo entitled "Adoration," from Borowski.

Concluding the programme a comic skit was presented by the Misses Mount, Simpson and Young of Class "B."

The afternoon was brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

Next Friday a programme will be presented under the auspices of the Debating Society.

START FIRST AID COURSE
Explaining the aims and objects of first aid work, describing the structure and functions of the body and speaking briefly on fractures, Captain A. J. Dallain opened a series of six weekly lectures before a class of thirty-six adult pupils in the Y.W.C.A. this week.

The course is being given in accordance with the St. John Ambulance Association regulations.

In the succeeding five lectures, which will be given on Wednesday evenings at 7.30 o'clock, the following subjects will be taken up: Individual fractures, treatment for fractures of skull, lower jaw, spine, etc.; dislocations, sprains, together with symptoms, signs and treatment. General description of the heart and blood vessels, circulation, hemorrhages and their treatment; compression of the arteries. Injuries to internal organs with hemorrhage; practical treatment of fractures. Respiration, natural and artificial; asphyxiation; the nervous system; sensibility. Poisons; transportation of the invalid; general resume of the course.

Governor Declares Scouts Build Peace

Proud to Be Identified With
Movement, His Honor Says
at International Banquet

Over 400 Delegates From
U.S.A. and B.C. Points Open
Annual Conference

"One reason I am proud to be identified with the Scout movement is that it is doing more for the peace of the world than any other single aggregation of men and women," said His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, patron of the Scout Association, in his address of welcome at the banquet in the Hudson's Bay dining-room yesterday evening inaugurating the thirteenth annual Pacific Northwest Patrol Leaders' conference.

Over 400 delegates, scouters, officials and guests packed the room for the banquet, which was featured by addresses, songs, band playing, cheery talks and a prevailing spirit of fraternity and good humor. Among those who spoke, in addition to His Honor, were Commissioner Walter L. Hayward, Seattle, regional executive of the Boy Scouts of America; Mayor Leeming, Major J. Wise, district commissioner; W. Solway, B.C. executive commissioner; R. E. Crompton, Wenatchee, Wash., north central executive, and others.

Shortly after 6.30 o'clock, the Lieutenant-Governor arrived and was met at the door by Major Wise, A. J. Weston, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company; S. M. Oliver, president of the Victoria and District Scout Association, and William O. Lythgoe, district scoutmaster. As the guests of honor who subsequently sat at the head table entered the dining-room they were greeted with the bugle fanfare and were escorted to their seats while all the scouts stood at attention.

Following dinner, Major Wise rose to express on behalf of the district association the pleasure with which the attendance of the visiting scouts gave their local brothers in the movement. He then introduced Struan Robertson, youthful Victoria leader, who had been appointed chairman for the evening.

Struan, with admirable bearing and delivery, proposed toasts to the King and Lord Baden-Powell and proceeded to introduce His Honor.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO SCOUTS
In an interesting speech, the Lieutenant-Governor paid tribute to the part played by scouts all over the world in the fostering of peace and described as unfair and untrue the allegations of militarism that some critics attached to the movement.

"I do not think my generation can be proud of what it has accomplished in the fourteen years since the war," he observed. There had been great lessons to be learned which had remained unlearned, but His Honor expressed his hope that youth as represented by the scouts he saw around him would set themselves to the making of a better job of things.

His Honor outlined the advantages of the movement and stressed its quality of building up international goodwill, which he said was all the more necessary now war had been relegated from the position of a glorious adventure to something horrible and tragic.

On behalf of the district association, of which he is president, His Honor extended a welcome to all the visiting scouts and more particularly to those who had come from the United States.

CONGRATULATES CHAIRMAN
Finally, he extended a personal congratulation and the congratulatory all scouts to Struan Robertson for his winning of a Governor-General's bronze medal in the last entrance examinations.

Mr. Hayward of Seattle, brought greetings from all United States scouts and particularly from the scout leaders at the Spokane Conference now in session. He related several incidents of scout life and emphasized the value of the movement in building up character among the young people.

Mayor Leeming extended to all the visiting scouts the welcome of the city of Victoria and expressed the deep gratitude of the city to all the Victoria men and women who were giving leadership to the scout movement here. He noted the 100 per cent increase in local membership during the last year, stating that the figures for this year were 800 as compared with 400 last year.

Commissioner Solway then led the gathering in campfire songs and punctuated his talk with witty and laughable remarks that kept the boys in good humor and made them all the better singers.

Mr. Crompton, Wenatchee, recalled the first gathering of scouts here in 1908 at the old Victoria Theatre, which was where David Spencer's now stands and reminded his audience that this meeting took place the same year the Boy Scouts of America were formed. He also recalled that he was at that time leader of the patrol of which Tom N. Hibben was then a member and gave several other interesting reminiscences.

Mr. Hibben is now the proud leader of the Seattle Drum and Bugle Corps whose fine marching music attracted attention in the streets of Victoria yesterday. He was enthusiastically heard from a good deal in a musical way before the conference draws to a close to-morrow afternoon.

Those with reservations at the head table were G. H. Hunter, T. Dalziel, Guy M. Shaw, Mrs. K. C. Symons, T. A. Simmons, G. H. Stevens, Mrs. A. H. C. Phillips; Stewart Walsh, scout executive of Seattle; S. M. Oliver, Mayor Leeming, Major Wise, Struan Robertson, Hon. J. W. Johnson, Commissioner Walter L. Hayward, Dean Quinton, W. Solway, Major Selden Humphreys, New Peterson, Mrs. G. M. Shaw, R. W. Jones, C. W. Pangman, Major J. B. Hendine, Capt. D. Bullen, Walter C. Dixon, Major C. B. Spurgin, Mrs. Healey Kerr, Robert H. White and W. George Lythgoe.

WITH THE BOYS SCOUTS



GO TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Two Boy Scouts are among the English boys selected to go to Zlin, Czechoslovakia for three years' training at the famous Bata Shoe Company's factory.

SCOUT HIKE
During the last summer the Ninth London Rover motor-camped over 900 miles in western Ontario. Each Scout of St. John's Troop, St. John, N.B., tramped 105 miles of a 150-mile hiking camp tour, and 12th Regina Scout's travel-camped through the Qu'Appelle Valley.

DUCHESS'S SCOUT TEST
When the Duchess of Abercorn opened a new Boy Scout Hall at Belfast by lighting a fire in the fireplace she was given the Scout maximum of two matches. She proved herself a "good scout" by using only one.

TIBETAN BOY SCOUTS
Troops of Tibetan Boy Scouts were discovered during a tour of the Himalayan Mountain passes this summer by the secretary of the Punjab Boy Scouts Association. Like Scouts elsewhere the Tibetan lads were performing many kinds of public service, including the building of protected springs where wayfarers can secure clean drinking water.

AVERTS BRIDGE TRAGEDY
The famous story of the Dutch boy who prevented a disastrous flood by plugging a hole in a dyke with his finger is recalled by the action of a Boy Scout, John Kirschel, of Southern Rhodesia. While fishing from a bridge over the Gwebi River the lad discovered a widening crack in a concrete pier. He immediately ran and reported, and the bridge was closed, averting probable tragedy. The Scout was highly commended by the government road department.

SCOUT DISPLAY DRAWS INTEREST

Boy Scouts Arrange Striking
Exhibit in Windows of
W. & J. Wilson

Scoutcraft is vividly portrayed in a striking display in the windows of W. & J. Wilson, well-known Government Street firm of clothiers, arranged in conjunction with the present international gathering here of Boy Scouts from Washington and British Columbia.

Local Boy Scouts themselves arranged the exhibit so that the woodcraft portrayed should be authentic in every detail.

Prominent in the display are shelter built in the shape of a tent, a campfire arranged in true Scout fashion and a complete showing of Boy Scout, Sea Scout and Wolf Cub uniforms and equipment. Wilson's is local headquarters for Boy Scout uniforms.

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Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 22 MAY 1670

BOYS and GIRLS!



Phone
To
**SANTA
CLAUS**

"The Bay" Operator at
Empire 7111 will connect
you direct by radio-phone!
Monday, Tuesday or
Thursday evening be-
tween 6 and 7 o'clock.

Direct to the North Pole

By "The Bay's" Powerful Radio-Phone!

Of course you'll want to get in touch early! "The Bay" planned to help you out because we know just how important it is! We may reach him at his workshop and hear the busy people and toys there, or on his route here, and hear the bells of Donner and Blitzen! Santa wanted to keep in touch with you all the time! Be sure and have your list ready!

Dial Our Operator Empire 7111 — she will connect you direct with Santa.

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Santa Claus Entertainment

At The Capitol Theatre Next Saturday
Morning, December 3rd

Two performances, 9 a.m. and 10.30 a.m.

Talkie Pictures—Dancing—Singing—Lots of fun—and, of course, Santa himself will be there to welcome the kiddies of Victoria. Get your tickets at "The Bay" Toy Circus, Third Floor. They will be on sale Monday and following days until sold.

CHILDREN, 10c; Adults, 20c

Proceeds in aid of the Children's Solarium and the Unemployed Reading Rooms

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 22 MAY 1670

Huge Pre-Christmas Sale

**LYRIC GRAND
CONSOLE
RADIOS**

\$74.50 15 Only
Built to Sell at
\$135.50

8 tubes—1932 Superheterodyne, equipped with Pentode and Auditorium Loud Speaker

Without a doubt this is one of the greatest radio values ever offered in Victoria! A radio with amazing selectivity and sensitivity, full vision dial and encased in a beautiful walnut cabinet!

Radio Dept., Third Floor, HBC



**Chronic Fatigue
means
Lowered Vitality**

Take Fellows'! Prescribed
by Doctors in 52 Countries.

Lack of "life" and vigour is a certain sign that the body's vitality is at a low ebb, that a tonic is needed to create fresh energy.

Fellows' Syrup increases vitality! Sharpens dulled appetites! Improves digestion! The mineral elements it contains help to rid the system of chronic fatigue.

The success of Fellows' Syrup is its best recommendation. Countless

people have found it to be an all-year-round tonic without equal. Fellows' Syrup is the only preparation of its kind recommended and prescribed by the medical profession for more than 60 years.

At your dealer's! Two sizes.

FELLOWS' SYRUP.
World Famous
COMPOUND OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

AGENTS' OFFERINGS

NORTH QUADRA
2 1/2 ACRES
SALE OR RENT, FURNISHED
MODERN FIVE-ROOM BUNGALOW, with hot water heating, cement basement, unfinished attic. Very attractive garden laid out in lawns, fruit trees, shrubs, chicken house, garage. To those who like privacy and a quiet life, this is something that should appeal to you. The owner is leaving city and has reduced price, or will lease furnished to a suitable tenant. **REDUCED PRICE \$4,900.** ON TERMS.

PHONE FOR APPOINTMENT TO VIEW
P. R. BROWN & SONS LIMITED
1112 Broad Street Phone Q1711

\$850 ON VERY EASY TERMS. BUYS A nice 6-room home in James Bay close to schools and bus. This home has just had a new roof and is being thoroughly redecorated. Rents at present for \$14 per month.

VANCOUVER ISLAND REALTY CO.
203 Keegan Bldg. R6441

RENOVATED-REMODELED

This bungalow of five rooms at Poul Bay has been given over from "den to garden." An archway has been put between living and dining rooms. The two bedrooms have been enlarged. Bathrooms, kitchen and woodwork painted. New carpeting, front steps and veranda repainted. Face of house has been given over, new fencing put in, house and garage painted. This is a real home and as bright and clean as a new fifty-cent piece. Now we want to sell it for \$2,500, so come in and arrange to look it over. Easy terms can be given to a responsible party.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

Regal Estate Dept.
K1125 or K1130

SMALL FRUIT FARM, 10.38 ACRES

OFFERED AT A SACRIFICE
Two acres strawberry, two acres ready for strawberries. 15 acres lowbushberries, 67 apple trees, 40 cherry trees, all in full bearing. 45 grapevines.

MODERN HOUSE CONTAINING 8 ROOMS
Three fireplaces, sleeping porch, stable, poultry house and other buildings. Pleasant location, stands high, all surrounding country covered with fine view of surrounding country. Close to high school at Keating and about 20 minutes run by motor from city. Former price \$12,500.

NOW ONLY \$5,000 ON TERMS
Taxes only \$34.21. Are you thinking of going back to the land?—If so, take a look at this place.

SWINERTON & MORGAN LIMITED
620 Broughton Street

\$200 CHOICE CORNER BUILDING LOT in Oak Bay. This lot is all cleared, level, close to Newport Avenue and sea. Taxes \$18.

EXCHANGE—Five room house on five acres, three bedrooms, bath, \$2,500. For further particulars, call on Mr. Lee.

LEE, PARSONS & CO. LTD.
1222 Broad Street

SAANICH REALTY OFFER

\$210 and up, for a few choice George street properties with splendid view of George.

\$150 cash for 1 only, good lot on North Quadra, a lovely site.

\$50 down for 5-room home in fine condition: two-piece bath, 5 miles out. Balance easy. Total \$1,100.

\$100 down for good 4-room home, near school and transportation, balance \$15 per month, with full price \$1,100.

\$600 for 3 nice rooms, light and water.

\$800 on terms for good 4 rooms; with three-piece bath; newly painted and 67.

We specialize in Saanich, as are in a position to know the best buys.

Phone us if you wish to buy
Phone us if you wish to sell.

PHONE 89001

McCloy & Co.

AUCTIONEERS

Highly Interesting
Unreserved
Auction

Valuable Antique
English and French
Furniture

Antique Silver, Carved
Ivories, Antique China, Persian Rugs, Rare Old Glass, Fine Etchings and Engravings, Pewter, Old Brass and Copper, Coins, Bric-a-Brac, Etc.

Principally the contents of the "Antiquary Store," and to be sold without reserve, per instructions from Mrs. Lewis. This is a wonderful and varied collection contains many choice pieces, and presents a splendid opportunity to secure unique Christmas gifts in good taste and of considerable value at present-day prices.

The whole collection will be on view Monday from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and will be sold in our Lesser Hall, corner Pandora and Blanshard Streets.

TUESDAY AT 1.30 P.M.

Don't miss at least inspecting this delightful display.

Full particulars Monday paper.

McCloy & Co. Phone E 0023

AGENTS' OFFERINGS

(Continued)

A FARM BARGAIN

EIGHT ACRES OF REALLY GOOD SOIL, practically all cleared, and three acres of wooded land, situated on a quiet road, about one hour's drive from Victoria. All kinds of timber, including Douglas fir, are in abundance. The owner of this beautiful place is leaving the city and is offering it at a sacrifice. **IMPROVEMENTS:** A four-room cottage, barn, garage, pig sty, chicken houses. All fenced and cross fenced. Land has gentle slope to the sea, low tide beach. The price has been cut down to rock bottom. **\$2,500.** It is, for cash.

THE B.C. LAND & INVEST. AGCY. LTD.
222 Government St. G4115

ACREAGE

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, CLEARED, FENCED and partially in fruit; 5 rooms; out-house; \$2,200. \$200 down, balance easy. Apply Box 3038, Times. 3038-12-134

115 ACRES APPROXIMATELY 5 MILES from Victoria, on Highway 1, with 115 acres of timber. Will sacrifice for \$2,500. on terms. Apply owner, 3117, Times.

CORPORATION TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT

VOTERS' LIST, 1933

A Court of Revision of the Municipal Voters' List for the year 1933 will be held at the Municipal Hall on Saturday, December 3, at 2 p.m.

A copy of the Voters' List will be posted at the Municipal Hall on December 3, 1932, and may there be inspected.

G. R. FULLEN, C.M.C.

November 22, 1932.

Office-holders In

B.C. Opposed Union

(Continued from Page 1)

TWO COLONIES JOIN

In 1895 the people of Vancouver Island voted for union with British Columbia. Active in the campaign were Amor de Cosmos, who changed his name from William Alexander Smith, and Leonard McClure. Although the people of the mainland colony opposed the move, in 1896 the British Government passed a bill consummating union of the two colonies, with Governor Seymour at its head. The system of government was not on a representative basis by any means. Dr. Sage commented, "Too many officials were retained in office and the deficit in 1897 was \$167,000. The B.C. of British Columbia charged the government 18 per cent interest, and even the governor had to pay interest on a salary which he did not receive.

To make matters worse a bitter dispute arose between Victoria and New Westminster as to the location of the capital. Eventually Governor Seymour moved the capital to Victoria in 1868.

PARTING OF WAYS

Three courses were then open to the people of this province. They might remain an isolated British colony, unite with the newly-created Dominion of Canada, or join the United States. The British Government could not be expected to spend money on a bankrupt settlement isolated in the North Pacific. Entry into the United States was by far the most attractive option. Most of the Fraser River gold miners had come from San Francisco. American holidays were observed in Victoria; business houses closed on such occasions. American flags flew generally and letters for foreign points had to carry United States stamps. American currency circulated at par everywhere, while the notes of the Bank of Montreal sold in Victoria at a discount. It was not until the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed that Canadian currency circulated at its face value.

Dr. Sage considered it surprising that, under the circumstances, the tendency towards annexation to the United States had not been even stronger.

PATRIOTS ENROL

The Fenian Raids caused fear in British Columbia of invasion. Eighty gallant men enrolled to defend New Westminster, while Victorians were glad their city was protected by the guns of Esquimalt. The Fenians did not appear.

It was at this time that proposals for annexation to the United States attracted much support in Victoria, and a petition was addressed to Queen Victoria, asking relief from debts or permission to enter the United States. The British Government apparently ignored the request, but a copy of the document eventually made its appearance in the United States Senate.

Sentiment for admission of British Columbia into the Canadian Confederation gained strength, and in 1869 Mr. de Cosmos induced the Legislative Council to approve steps towards confederation. Governor Seymour, however, opposed to the proposed entry and as far as possible delayed action on the Legislative Assembly's memorial. Dr. Sage said it would appear that Governor Seymour entered into negotiation with the Hudson's Bay Company before he approached Downing Street in regard to union with eastern Canada. The Duke of Buckingham replied the matter must await inclusion of the Northwest Territories with Canada.

OTTAWA STEPS IN.
The public of Victoria became impatient for Confederation, but were opposed by a few annexationists and office holders, said to be subject to Governor Seymour's influence. A notification of the condition must have reached Ottawa, for the Canadian Government, in March, 1868, sent a request to London that Governor Seymour be instructed to hasten action by the Legislative Assembly.

Dr. Sage considered Governor Seymour was "stalling." He did not want confederation, and by that time had swung a majority of the Legislative Council to opposition.

The magistrates and office holders united against confederation, but Mr. de Cosmos, backed by public opinion, campaigned vigorously. He was triumphant for the "union" party.

Another convention, held at Yale, declared the government was not acting by virtue of the willing consent of the governed, and was therefore a despotic government.

Governor Seymour was

SKYROADS CLUB BULLETIN



Skyroads Headquarters to-day announced that the list of promotions in the various ranks is steadily increasing. Several new members have joined this week.

The examination papers from Air-Vice Marshall are not available as yet. Headquarters expected to receive them this week, but they failed to arrive. A great number of leaflets have been mailed to the members on how to draw an airplane. One of the members last week brought in to headquarters several beautifully drawn airplanes which he had adapted from the leaflets he received from Skyroads Headquarters.

The total membership of The Times Skyroads Club took another jump this week and has reached the 690 mark. The complete list of promotions this week are as follows:

Flying Cadets

Gloria Gill, 2616 Fernwood Road; Douglas Bray, 2955 Cedar Hill Road.

Flying Officers

Donald Knight, 1302 Gladstone Avenue; Russell E. Barker, 4750 Angus Street; Douglas Ray, 2885 Cedar Hill Road; Graham Smith, 639 Duncedin Street.

Squadron Leaders

Douglas Gill, 2616 Fernwood Road; Kenneth Stoffer, Broadmead Avenue; David Goldie, James Island; Phillip Armstrong, 1044 Harrison Street.

Wing Commanders

Bobby Hogan, 2944 Cedar Hill Road; Charles Miller, 2879 Empire Street.

compelled to take notice of the Yale meeting, but told London the delegates had ignored the views of prominent men of Victoria, these being the numerous office holders.

An election was held, all persons except Indians and Chinese being allowed to vote. De Cosmos was defeated, but shortly thereafter Seymour was replaced by Governor Musgrave, who came from eastern Canada and was eager to advance confederation. The last steps towards annexation occurred at this time, late in 1899, a feature being letters to the papers by the late J. O. Pemberton, in support of annexation.

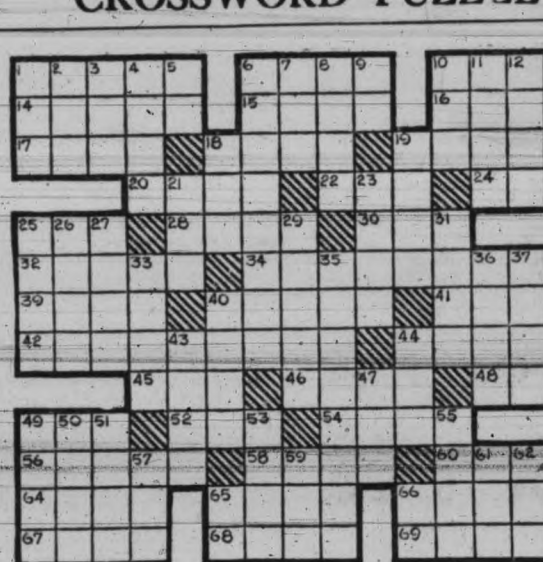
Confederation gained in public support through the efforts of Dr. Powell and Robert Beaven and Mr. Pemberton was compelled to publicly admit the growth of the movement. Governor Musgrave was meanwhile doing good work among the office holders, promising pensions or transfers to those officials who feared prospect of losing their posts. In an address Governor Musgrave said the usual form of responsible government would not be workable in a young country, and therefore the office holders became the greatest proponents of confederation, while opposition arose from the liberal elements of the people.

It was pointed out that only immediate self-interest could be considered when negotiating for confederation. Love for Canada could only be developed among the young, was the expressed opinion of Dr. J. S. Helmcken, a new convert. Eventually Messrs. Trutch, Helmcken and Carrall were sent to Ottawa and successfully negotiated the terms of confederation, with an annual subsidy to British Columbia, a pledge that a railway would be built within ten years and that the Dominion would support introduction of responsible government in British Columbia. In 1871 this province entered confederation, but union was not fully completed until 1883, when Donald Smith drove the spike which marked completion of the C.P.R. Dr. Sage concluded.

The vote of thanks was moved by G. S. McTavish and seconded by Major V. Longstaffe and was presented by the chairman amid rounds of applause.

Prior to the lecture Donald Fraser read a brief résumé, composed by him last summer, when the Historical Association visited Banfield to unveil a memorial tablet erected where the All-Red Cable dips into the sea.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

1. Roumanian cabinet head.
2. Otherwise.
3. Smell.
4. Footed animals.
5. Gaseous element.
6. Fabricated.
7. Roman emperor.
8. To disfigure.
9. Punitive.
10. Stead.
11. Sailor.
12. Sneaky.
13. Derby.
14. Inclined plane.
15. To corrode.
16. Capital of Roumania.
17. Voiceless.
18. Site of a trial.
19. Melody.
20. Foreign travel identity cards.
21. Affected smile.
22. Tea shrub.
23. To scare away.
24. Striped fabric.
25. To rent.
26. Emerald.
27. "Roumanian king."
28. Part of a plant.
29. To fall in drops.
30. Pettit.
31. To caution.
32. To elicit.
33. Counsel.
34. Organs of sight.
35. Mother.

VERTICAL

1. Male.
2. Monkey.
3. Neither.
4. Heavens god.
5. You and me.
6. To obstruct.
7. Field.
8. To classify.
9. Half an acre.
10. To be indebted.
11. Puts on.
12. Egg-shaped.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

KING MADAM RASP
ALRE ITALY EBOE
LEAN SEWER TELA
EXTENT TARTAR
TEAM OLIO
RICH RANGER SLEY
IDOL TIL PARE
PERI VIPER EDIT
JAMEN DISC
LACCIN DOTTED
AGIO TRENE IOWA
NEON CORER OMER
DENS EGGES NESH

JEAN HARLOW
AT DOMINION

Has Leading Role Opposite
Clark Gable in "Red Dust"
Opening Here To-day

Story Is Interesting One With
Scenes Laid in Chinese
Locale

Two magnetic personalities, Clark Gable and Jean Harlow, in the sensuous and exciting background of Coochin China, appear in "Red Dust," which opens to-day at the Dominion Theatre.

Love interest, vivid action, colorful atmosphere and effective character portrayals are all combined in this fast-moving story of life on a rubber plantation in Indo-China.

Gable has never been seen to better advantage than as the gruff plantation overseer who has been hardened and brutalized by his victory over the tropics. Not since his famous role as Killer Mears in the stage version of "The Last Mile" has he had a part of such virile strength and dramatic power.

Likewise, Miss Harlow comes through with the most convincing portrayal she has yet attempted. As the "loose-moraled" Vantine, born to the tropics, she shows a range of emotional ability which surpassed even her recent triumph in "Red Headed Woman."

ARION CLUB AT
ROYAL VICTORIA

Attractive Numbers on Program
For December 6

Three of the compositions of Dudley Buck will be included in the programme of the concert to be given by the Arion Club at the Royal Victoria Theatre on Tuesday, December 6.

These are "The Nun of Nidar," (Longfellow's poem), "The Signal Bell," and "The Bugle Song" (from Tennyson's Princess). The bugle part in the last of these numbers will be played by J. Mossop and A. Stafford.

Dudley Buck was born in Connecticut in 1839. He studied in Leipzig, Dresden and Paris, and returned to the United States in 1862, where he became famous as an organist and composer of choral works. Hanging in the rehearsal rooms of the Arion Club is a letter from Dudley Buck expressing his appreciation to the club for having given in 1908, a programme consisting only of his compositions.

Mrs. Olive V. Kurth, contralto, of Vancouver, has been selected as a singing artist. Her contributions will include works of Schubert and Stanford, while the second group will be composed of English folk songs.

Mr. Francis Seale will conduct the forthcoming concert and Mrs. Clifford Wain will preside at the piano.

To-day's Birthdays
Phone G 6822

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26

George Kingston Pottinger, Brentwood, B.C. (3).

Stanley Foreman, 3115 Orillia Street, Victoria (13).

Jack Moffat, 1475 Denman Street, Victoria (10).

Marjorie Nelson, 930 Balmoral Road, Victoria (7).

Betty Randall, 2815 Shakespear Street, Victoria (4).

Donald Ian Robertson, Cowichan Station, Victoria (8).

Frances Mary Walls, 3120 Millgrove Street, Victoria (9).

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27

Frederick James Harvey, 840 Caledonia Avenue, Victoria (12).

Norman Stanley Carter, 3147 Harriet Road (10).

Wishart Staples Welch, R.R. No. 1, Victoria (11).

CONTINUE FIGHT
TO REGAIN HOUSES

Efforts of Joan Oliver Macdonald, Robert Bryden and John William Bryden to regain possession of the three Esquimalt houses which some months ago passed into the possession of George J. Cooke, continued yesterday before Judge Lampman.

Through their counsel, P. G. Fowkes, they claim Mr. Cooke made a payment of only a few dollars to bind an agreement to purchase the properties, and then took possession of them and their rents and has failed to pay anything more.

C. W. Bradshaw, counsel for Mr. Cooke, has entered a counter-claim against Joan Oliver Macdonald and the Brydens.

Mr. Fowkes has applied to the court for orders restraining the three from further proceedings.

When the case came up yesterday, after Mr. Fowkes explained the situation, Judge Lampman adjourned it until next Tuesday to give Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Cooke a chance to appear and furnish the information required.

DUAL CONCERT

Schubert Club Choir
FREDERIC KING, Conductor

Philharmonic Orchestra
AL. PRESCOTT, Conductor
At 8.15 p.m.

November 29

SHRINE HALL

Admission, 50c and 25c

Where To Go To-night

As advertised

On the Screen

Capitol—Dorothy Jordan in "That's My Boy."

Columbia—Tom Mix in "The Fourth Horseman."

Dominion—Clark Gable in "Red Dust."

Empire—Ralph Lynn in "Mischief."

Playhouse—"Corsair," starring Chester Morris.

Crystal Garden—Swimming and dancing.

FINE CAST WILL
PLAY IN "DULCY"

The presentation of "Dulcy" by the Victoria Little Theatre Association in the Shrine Auditorium next Saturday evening, will mark the opening of the association's fourth season.

Under the direction of Edgar Kidd, the following cast has been working for the past few weeks:

Dulcinea, Margaret Swanson; Gordon Smith (her husband), Fraser Lister; William Parker (her brother), Cleaver Wilson; G. Roger Forbes, Art Kerr; Mrs. Forbes, Evelyn Bonavia; Angela Forbes, Peggy Taylor; Schuyler Van Dyck, Charles Ozard; Tom Streett, Vincent Leach (scenarist); Bert Bailey, Blair Patterson; Dan MacDonald; Henry, Charles Giffard.

Scenery and costumes are ultra-modern and much ingenuity is being used to procure novel lighting effects. Maurice Green is the general stage manager and is responsible for scenery and lighting while Claudia Lister is arranging colors and costume designs. Ella Pottinger is in charge of "props."

The play "Dulcy" was written by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly and is produced by special permission of Samuel French and Company.

PLAYHOUSE THEATRE

A thrilling sea battle between a rum running ship and a pirate vessel commanded by Chester Morris is one of the stirring episodes of Holand West's latest drama, "Corsair," which is the Playhouse Theatre to-day. Adapted from the story by Walton Green, former secret service head of prohibition enforcement, it is the tale of an all-American football hero, who sets out to beat Wall Street at the game of high finance. In addition to Chester Morris as star the cast includes Allison Lord, Ned Sparks, Emmett Corrigan, Mayo Methot, Frank McHugh, Fred Kohler, William Austin, Frank Rice, Addie McPhail and Gay Seabrook. It is a United Artists picture.

COLUMBIA THEATRE

Tom Mix is starring in "The Fourth Horseman" to-day on the Columbia screen.

A real drama of the Golden West—wherein the virile cowboy saves an entire town from real estate for the girl he loves as a troupe of burly bandits lose a stirring fight to him—includes Margaret Lindsay, Raymond Hatton, Fred Kohler and Edward Cobb in an excellent cast.

CONCERT
AND
DANCE

In Aid of Sunshine Inn
By
FLORENCE CLOUGH
DANCE ACADEMY

Concert, 8-10 Dancing, 10-12

SHRINE—DEC. 5

Tickets, 50c Children, 25c

From Pupils and Fletcher Brod.

FIRST SHOWINGS VICTORIA

TWO BIG PICTURES

CAPITOL

LAST TIMES TO-DAY

"THAT'S MY BOY"

Smashing Football Drama. With RICHARD CROMWELL DOROTHY JORDAN

"New Morals for Old"

ROBERT YOUNG With LEWIS STONE

FOX NEWS

12 TO 5 P.M. 20c
5 TO 7 P.M. 35c
AFTER 7 P.M. 50c
EXCEPT SAT. AND SUNDAYS
CHILDREN 10c

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DANCE A

ELECTRICAL QUALITY AND SERVICE STORE
121 Douglas St., Cor. View Phone E 1121

**THE
SPORTS
MIRROR**

Sydney, Australia, Nov. 26.—
Three of the great batsmen of the
touring M.C.C. team combined to
give the Englishmen an over-
whelming first-innings advantage
when the match between M.C.C.
and a New South Wales cricket
eleven continued to-day.
Scores at the close of play were:
South Wales, 273 (Fingleton, 119

Wyatt knocked up 72 in two playing a bright inning after a start. He had one five and eight. The Nawab of Pataudi was in wicket down and made his 61 in an hour and one-half, including six.

D. R. Jardine, the English test captain, made a sporting gesture he allowed New South Wales to the experienced Love at wicket in Oldfield, who was suddenly stricken with influenza.

Robertson. Ernie Kenny, an Edmonton graduate who joined the New Rangers, returns home to play with the northern Ontario team, McGuire. Paul Mayer, Edmonton's Chubby Scott, Vancouver, and Gagne, formerly of the Montreal Canadiens, will be on the wings. McDiarmid was among the highest scorers in the California League last winter and was a leading goal-getter of the American League. Gordon Teel, a Med-

Western League, an official believing such a team would offer the best chance of financial success compared with the five-team amateur circuit.

to witness thriller. It is the consensus of opinion that Morgan did not take the Vancouver bout seriously and according to reports is working hard for Thursday's contest. The only weakness displayed by the local fighter in former fights is the fault of keeping his chin uncovered. Thursday night's fight is predicted to be a close one. He has a good chance to break even again with Morgan.

scored baskets for the Yellows, while
a foul shot by Patterson and two field
goals by Wilson for the Blacks made
the score stand 10 to 5 for the Yellows.
Hudson and Wilson scored points for
the Blacks, while Gaunt sank the ball
twice to make the half time score 18
to 10.

NINETEEN FOULS

The second half started with both
teams playing well. The Yellows had
Guelph. Yellows: Ritchie 2, Price 4,
bride, McGregor 3, Baum 3, Ho-
Rouch, Moakes 3, Cliff, Nymathi.
Cardinals: Andrews 15,
Murchie 8, Wallis 6, Cox 5, Ste-
Mark 4, Haddon, Taylor 10, Den-
2, Jackson 1.
Mount Douglas: Ostler 4, W-
2, Morer, Bell 14, Jack, Langley,

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Hat graduate, who was a member of the Eskimos in the old western circuit, will be back in harness at centre when Keats finds other men to do.

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 bride, McGregor 3, Baum 3, Ho-
 Rensch, Moakes 3, Cliff, Naysmith.
 Cardinals: Andrews 15,
 Murchie 8, Wallis 6, Cox 5, Ste-
 Clark 4, Haddon, Taylor 10, Den-
 2, Jackson 1.
 Mount Douglas: Ostler 4, W-
 2, Morer, Bell 14, Jack, Langley,

and
Wick 10.
Cred 10.
D. Mar-
feld, B.

scores baskets for the Yellows, while a foul shot by Patterson and two field goals by Wilson for the Blacks made the score stand 10 to 5 for the Yellows. Hudson and Wilson scored points for the Blacks, while Gaunt sank the ball twice to make the half time score 18 to 7.

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VICTORIA

Prices On Grain Futures Rise One- Eighth Cent To-day

Canadian Press
Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—Wheat prices moved with a narrow range during the short week-end session on the grain exchange here to-day, and appeared to be marking time for some definite trend in currency markets. Prices for all futures were 1/8 higher at the close.

November closed at 40 1/2, December at 41 1/2, May at 42 1/2 and July at 43 1/2.

Export was estimated at 500,000 bushels, most of it moving out of Vancouver.

Pit operations were not large in the aggregate but the market had its busy moments and for a Saturday session the volume of trade was perhaps quite appreciable.

Hedging pressure was moderate with receipts in the country over 1,000,000 bushels, but most of the offerings were easily absorbed and the market clung close to the high points.

The unsettled state of the money market had the effect of restricting business but Broomhall reported steadiness abroad with Liverpool fractionally higher at the close.

Weather is said to be favoring the harvest in Argentina and Australia where cutting is in progress in the early sections but the Buenos Aires market filled firm and closed fractionally higher. All export countries increased their prices and offerings were firmly held, with Canadian wheat still relatively the cheapest offered in Great Britain.

Trading in cash wheat and coarse grains during the morning was very slow.

To-day's Grain Markets

WINNIPEG

(By Logan & Bryan)
Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—Wheat: Market rather featureless to-day with prices fairly steady and holding within a narrow range. Prices were 1/8 higher during the first period but some hedging sales and some selling here by Chicago carried prices about a quarter below the close last night, but the market was able to recover with some export business working and firming in Chicago especially in the December.

Export business was not large, being quite small out of this market overnight, but both seaboard were reporting some business passing but figures were not available.

The local cash market quiet, the demand being quite limited. Offerings were not pressing and all spreads on the straight grades were unchanged, but the durum were on to two cents off.

Argentine weather is generally clear and harvesting is making headway in northern areas. Temperatures are rather high further south, which may not be altogether favorable.

Winnipeg closed 1/8 higher and Chicago 1/8 to 1/4 higher.

Coarse grains: Quiet and featureless. There was a little liquidation in barley which found a poor demand. No export business was reported and little interest shown in all the coarse grains. Offerings generally light.

Oats closed 1/8 higher to 1/4 lower, barley 1/8 to 1/4 lower and rye 1/8 higher to unchanged. Flax 1/4 to 1/2 lower.

Liverpool flax 1/4 lower to unchanged on Winnipeg.

Wheat—Open High Low Close

December 40 1/2 41 1/2 40 1/2 41 1/2

May 42 1/2 43 1/2 42 1/2 43 1/2

July 43 1/2 44 1/2 43 1/2 44 1/2

October 44 1/2 45 1/2 44 1/2 45 1/2

Barley—Open High Low Close

December 29 1/2 30 1/2 29 1/2 30 1/2

May 31 1/2 32 1/2 31 1/2 32 1/2

July 32 1/2 33 1/2 32 1/2 33 1/2

October 33 1/2 34 1/2 33 1/2 34 1/2

Oats—Open High Low Close

December 22 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 23 1/2

May 24 1/2 25 1/2 24 1/2 25 1/2

July 25 1/2 26 1/2 25 1/2 26 1/2

October 26 1/2 27 1/2 26 1/2 27 1/2

Flax—Open High Low Close

December 72 1/2 73 1/2 72 1/2 73 1/2

May 74 1/2 75 1/2 74 1/2 75 1/2

July 75 1/2 76 1/2 75 1/2 76 1/2

October 76 1/2 77 1/2 76 1/2 77 1/2

Indemnities For Monday

Wheat—Open High Low Close

December 40 1/2 41 1/2 40 1/2 41 1/2

May 42 1/2 43 1/2 42 1/2 43 1/2

July 43 1/2 44 1/2 43 1/2 44 1/2

October 44 1/2 45 1/2 44 1/2 45 1/2

Barley—Open High Low Close

December 29 1/2 30 1/2 29 1/2 30 1/2

May 31 1/2 32 1/2 31 1/2 32 1/2

July 32 1/2 33 1/2 32 1/2 33 1/2

October 33 1/2 34 1/2 33 1/2 34 1/2

Oats—Open High Low Close

December 22 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 23 1/2

May 24 1/2 25 1/2 24 1/2 25 1/2

July 25 1/2 26 1/2 25 1/2 26 1/2

October 26 1/2 27 1/2 26 1/2 27 1/2

Flax—Open High Low Close

December 72 1/2 73 1/2 72 1/2 73 1/2

May 74 1/2 75 1/2 74 1/2 75 1/2

July 75 1/2 76 1/2 75 1/2 76 1/2

October 76 1/2 77 1/2 76 1/2 77 1/2

Indemnities For Monday

Wheat—Open High Low Close

December 40 1/2 41 1/2 40 1/2 41 1/2

May 42 1/2 43 1/2 42 1/2 43 1/2

July 43 1/2 44 1/2 43 1/2 44 1/2

October 44 1/2 45 1/2 44 1/2 45 1/2

Barley—Open High Low Close

December 29 1/2 30 1/2 29 1/2 30 1/2

May 31 1/2 32 1/2 31 1/2 32 1/2

July 32 1/2 33 1/2 32 1/2 33 1/2

October 33 1/2 34 1/2 33 1/2 34 1/2

OFF FRACTIONS AT MONTREAL

Canadian Press
Montreal, Nov. 26.—Prices on the Montreal Stock Exchange were slightly lower during to-day's short session although quite a number of issues showed moderate price movements. Sales volume was about 5,000 shares.

Montreal Power lost 1/4 at 30 1/2, while International Nickel was off 1/4 at 30 1/2.

Amount at 9 1/2, Canadian Pacific Railway gained 1/4 at 15 1/2.

Wabasco cotton declined 1/4 to 5 1/2, while Via Biscuit dipped four points to 5.

Bel Telephone was off 1/4 at 94 1/2. In the banks, Montreal dropped 1/4 at 188 and Royal to 144.

Shawinigan Power declined 1/4 at 10 and National Breweries was down a like amount at 15 1/2.

Consolidated Smelters at 63 and Banque Canadienne Nationale at 129 led the advances with gains of a point.

British Columbia Power rose 1/4 at 18, while Winnipeg Electric up 1/4 at 33 1/2.

Canada Cement at 3 1/2, General Steel Wares at 1 1/2 and McCall-Portene at 7 1/2 were all up 1/4. Hollinger gained 15 cents at 5 7/8.

Trading in cash wheat and coarse grains during the morning was very slow.

Winnipeg closed at 40 1/2, December at 41 1/2, May at 42 1/2 and July at 43 1/2.

Export was estimated at 500,000 bushels, most of it moving out of Vancouver.

Pit operations were not large in the aggregate but the market had its busy moments and for a Saturday session the volume of trade was perhaps quite appreciable.

Hedging pressure was moderate with receipts in the country over 1,000,000 bushels, but most of the offerings were easily absorbed and the market clung close to the high points.

The unsettled state of the money market had the effect of restricting business but Broomhall reported steadiness abroad with Liverpool fractionally higher at the close.

Weather is said to be favoring the harvest in Argentina and Australia where cutting is in progress in the early sections but the Buenos Aires market filled firm and closed fractionally higher. All export countries increased their prices and offerings were firmly held, with Canadian wheat still relatively the cheapest offered in Great Britain.

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Winnipeg closed at 40 1/2, December at 41 1/2, May at 42 1/2 and July at 43 1/2.

Export was estimated at 500,000 bushels, most of it moving out of Vancouver.

Pit operations were not large in the aggregate but the market had its busy moments and for a Saturday session the volume of trade was perhaps quite appreciable.

Hedging pressure was moderate with receipts in the country over 1,000,000 bushels, but most of the offerings were easily absorbed and the market clung close to the high points.

The unsettled state of the money market had the effect of restricting business but Broomhall reported steadiness abroad with Liverpool fractionally higher at the close.

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Dorothy Dix's Letter Box

Have Modern Husband and Wife Equal Rights in Marriage?—Don't Tell Girl You Love Her Until You're in Position to Marry Her; Cautious Youth Who Regrets Own Rashness

DEAR MISS DIX—My sister and I believe that a man and woman have equal rights in marriage. Our husbands deny this. My sister and I believe that a husband and wife should be faithful to each other, but that if either cheats the wife has just as much right to do so as the husband. Our husbands deny this and think it excusable for a man to philander, but not for a woman. Our husbands believe that a husband should rule his wife and that she should obey him. We believe that neither should be boss, but a woman has as much right to rule the family as a man has. What do you think?



TWO WONDERING WIVES.

Answer—I think that your husbands merely hold the prevailing view to which every man from the time of Adam has subscribed. They have always set up two standards of conduct, one for women to follow and another, which is something else yet again, as Mr. Perlmutter would say, for themselves. And they have always arrogated to themselves rights which they denied women.

So you and your sister are wasting your breath in arguing the rights of women in marriage. Every wife soon finds out that she hasn't any rights that her husband feels bound to respect, but that she has a lot of privileges on which she can cash in. Every wife, for instance, who runs a big establishment for a rich husband and keeps up his social connection for him and does his entertaining or who does the cooking and washing and cleaning and baby-tending for a poor husband has a right to her share of the family income, but she can't collect it. Thousands of men refuse to give their wives allowances, but they will let their wives run up bills far in excess of any amount the wives would have thought of asking as an allowance.

Every girl has a right to expect the boy she marries to have as clean a slate as she has, but do not recognize this right? Not at all. The man whose own past is as black as sin can make it demands that his wife shall come to him as white as snow.

I get thousands of letters from girls who have stumbled off the straight and narrow path asking if they must tell the men they are going to marry about their pasts, but never a one from a man who thinks that a woman has a right to know about his transgressions.

Of course, from the ethical standpoint, a wife has a right to expect her husband to be as faithful to her as she is to him, and she has just as much right to philander as he has, but the wife who tries to hold her husband up to the strict letter of his marriage vows and pay him back in his own coin if he doesn't measure up to her standard of virtue generally finds herself in the divorce court. She has right on her side and likewise a decree absolute.

Lots of wives, outraged by the injustice of it and torn with jealousies, try to get even with their husbands for stepping out by stepping out themselves and by having little flirtations of their own to pay back their husbands for their affairs with other women. But two wrongs never yet made a right and, while the wife had a right to betray her husband, it didn't save her from a damaged reputation and the loss of her self-respect and a wrecked home.

As for men thinking they have a right to be the head of the house and that their wives should obey them, that is merely a pleasing illusion with which they amuse themselves in their hours of leisure. The only man in a household is the head of the house on the first of the month when the bills come in or when his wife wants to pass the buck and tells that the reason she doesn't do something that she doesn't want to do is because her husband won't let her do it. The balance of the time she is IT.

And as for women obeying their husbands, that's a joke. It is one of the things that simply aren't done.

DOROTHY DIX.

DEAR DOROTHY DIX—I was interested in the letter from the girl who resents her boy friend not telling her he loves her because he is in no position to marry her and won't be for years to come. I take my hat off to any fellow who can keep his mouth shut under such conditions. I only wish I could and had. I am in love with a girl and have told her so often and long. I have one more year in college, three years in a professional school ahead of me. Then to get established will take years longer, and I feel that I have done this girl the greatest injustice in the world because I have nothing but love and dreams to offer her. I don't even know whether my love will endure through all these years of waiting. I think a great many girls are to blame for their unhappiness in later years because they forced engagements when the fellows themselves knew it was better to remain just friends during their school years. If a man really loves a girl he will wait when the right time comes. If he doesn't, she should thank her lucky stars that he kept silent. What do you think about it, Miss Dix?

PHIL.

Answer—I think you are just exactly right, Phil. You are telling the girls something that I have tried to tell them over and over again, and I hope they will listen to a warning from a man who speaks out of his own experience.

Of course, it is perfectly natural for every girl who is in love with a man to want him to tell her so and assure her that he cannot live without her and that she is the most beautiful and wonderful creature in the world. It flatters her vanity. It increases her sense of importance. It realizes her romance, and girls just naturally crave sentiment as they do chocolate creams, anyway. And it is perfectly natural when a boy is in love with a girl for him to want to tell her so and quote poetry to her and generally play the part of the heavy lover. Every man fancies his own love-making and believes himself a Romeo.

And therein the danger lies, for the foolish young creatures don't let it go at a little petting and a lot of talk. Before they know it they have, as an old colored friend of mine expresses it, tied a knot with their tongues they can't untie with their teeth. They have bound themselves up with a lot of promises that not infrequently hamper them the balance of their lives.

For the boys are in no position to marry, and if they have a grain of sense or prudence or even honor they do not marry and dump their wives on their family to support. Often they have years of going to school still ahead of them and then other years of getting established in business or their professions, and in these years they change and develop and outgrow their old love line times out of ten and then they have either to default on an engagement or wreck their lives by marrying the woman for whom they no longer care.

And the girl is equally unfortunate because she spends her life in weary waiting for a man who either never comes back to her or comes back as an unwilling bridegroom. Every college town is full of what they call "college widows." Pathetic women who are victims of a youthful love dream and who threw away the chances of marrying and settling themselves on the chance that some schoolboy would come back and redeem his promise after he was a man.

Flirtations with all, entangling alliances with none, is a good motto for school girls and boys.

DOROTHY DIX.

DEAR MISS DIX—Who do you think have the greater will power, men or women?

KAY.

Answer—Will power is a matter of the individual, not of sex. There are strong men and weak women and vice versa. When it comes to holding to a big purpose and carrying on in the face of discouragement, I think that men have more will power than women. At least they have more courage and do not give up so easily as women do when the sledding gets hard. But when it comes to little, petty things and especially about having their own way, women have more determination than men. I have known a woman to spend forty years in worrying a man into giving up smoking.

DOROTHY DIX.

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Royal Oak

The Royal Oak Women's Institute held a card party in the Institute hall on Thursday evening. First prizes were won by Mrs. Langish and J. G. McElwain; second prizes went to Mrs. Coffey and John Nicholson, and third prizes Mrs. Hulse and Mrs. Gibbs. Postages were Mrs. Cliff, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Hulse and Mrs. J. Reid.

Under the auspices of the Institute the Canadian Forestry Association will show pictures, principally of British Columbia timber, on Thursday in the hall. On Friday a masquerade old-time dance will be given. Prizes will be given to the best old-time costume, best advertising, best comic and best sustained character.

Mr. And Mrs.—

WHY—HERE'S JOE'S HAT! WHAT COULD HE HAVE WORN TO BUSINESS?



MORNING, MISTER GREEN

MORNING, MISS PEPSY!



YES, IT'S ME. I WALKED OFF IN THAT LID I WEAR WHEN I'M BRINGING UP THE ASHES



Bringing Up Father—

BUT DAD! I WANTED TO GO TO THE FOOT-BALL GAME.



YOU HEARD WHAT I SAID—YOU GO RIGHT TO THE OFFICE—I'LL NOT GIVE YOU A CENT—YOU GOT A LOT OF WORK TO STRAIGHTEN OUT DOWN THERE—NOW GIT—



THAT SETTLES THAT—NOW—I WON'T HAVE TO LISTEN TO A LOT OF FOOT-BALL TALK TO-NIGHT—



WHERE'S SONNY?



HE WENT TO THE OFFICE—HE HAD A LOT OF WORK TO DO—



OH—I WANTED HIM TO TAKE ME TO THE FOOT-BALL GAME—BUT NOW YOU CAN TAKE ME—



The Gumps—

I TOLD YOU ALL ABOUT THE FUR COAT—WHAT A BARGAIN IT WAS—YOU KNOW HOW BADLY I WANTED IT—



SO YOU BOUGHT THE COAT—EN?



BUT ANDY—IT WAS THE BIGGEST BARGAIN YOU EVER SAW AND IT WILL LAST FOR YEARS—



AND SO IT GOES—AFTER ALL I TOLD YOU—WHEN WILL YOU EVER REMEMBER THAT I'M NOT UNCLE SAM—I HAVEN'T MILLIONS TO SPEND—I CAN'T PERFORM MIRACLES—AND JUST WHEN FOR MONEY AND GET IT—I TOLD YOU IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO BUY YOU THAT COAT—AND WHAT'S IMPOSSIBLE CAN'T BE DONE—



YOU DIDN'T NEED A FUR COAT—SO WHY DID YOU GO DOWN WHEN I ASKED YOU NOT TO—AND BUY THE COAT WHEN YOU KNOW THAT MY INCOME HAS BEEN REDUCED 30%?



BUT MY DARLING—DON'T YOU UNDERSTAND THE COAT WAS REDUCED 30% ALSO—



Boots And Her Buddies—

LEMME ALONE SON, I'LL HAND IT TO YUH—THAT SURE WAS SOME TRICK Y'PULLED OUTTA TH' BAG



TELL PAPA—HOW'D YUH GET THEM KIND



AW, I WAS STANDIN' IN FRONT OF THIS LAD GIGGOLIN' TEND, SEE RAN I SAW HE WASN'T IN—HIS ROBE AN' MAKE UP WAS OUT ON A TABLE IN PLAIN SIGHT



THEN I SAW BOOTS HEADIN' FER TH' TENT N' SEZ I, HERE'S WHERE I HAS SOME FUN! SAY, SHE DIDN'T SUSPECT A THING! WELL, ONE THING LED ON TO ANOTHER TILL FINALLY I REALIZED I HAD TGO THROUGH WITH IT—I DIDN'T MEAN TO NOSEY, BUT WE GOT T'TALKIN' ABOUT KINDA PERSONAL THINGS Y'UNDERSTAND—



DID SHE? BOY, SHE TOLD ME PLENTY! ONE CRACK WAS THAT SHE NEVER WANTED T'SEE ME AGAIN



DID SHE TELL YUH ANYTHING, HUH?



Dumb Dora—

UGWUMP STATE QUARTER 4 TIME

THIS IS BING'S CHANCE OF A LIFETIME TO DEFEAT STATE COLLEGE, OLDEST RIVAL

THE GAME IS ALMOST OVER, THE FANS ARE CHEERING WILDLY—BING BROWN MAKES GOOD THIS KICK STATE COLLEGE WILL DEFEAT UGWUMP BY ONE POINT!

TAKE YER TIME, BINGY, OL' MAN—THIS GAME IS IN OUR HELMETS!

HE MISSED SO THEY'VE ONLY TIED TH' SCORE!

WELL, IT'S ALL OVER, FOLKS, STATE COLLEGE FAILED TO MAKE GOOD THEIR KICK—WHOOPS—JUST A MINUTE, SOME THINGS HAPPEN!

HE MISSED SO THEY'VE ONLY TIED TH' SCORE!

WELL, IT'S ALL OVER, FOLKS, STATE COLLEGE FAILED TO MAKE GOOD THEIR KICK—WHOOPS—JUST A MINUTE, SOME THINGS HAPPEN!

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WELL, IT'S ALL OVER, FOLKS, STATE COLLEGE FAILED TO MAKE GOOD THEIR KICK—WHOOPS—JUST A MINUTE, SOME THINGS HAPPEN!

Mutt And Jeff—

YOU FAKE BEAUTY SPECIALIST—NOW I'VE GOT YUH WHERE I WANT YUH



A TOUGH SPOT—I CAN'T IT



FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE, MLOUE, USE DISCRETION!



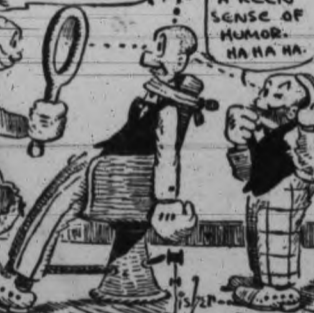
O'YEAH? I'M GONNA DYE YOUR HAIR LIKE YUH DYED MINE YESTERDAY.



THE TIME'S ABOUT UP, JEFF, GET A MIRROR SO MUTT CAN SEE HIS DARNED AND UPPER LIP WHEN I UNCOVER HIM.



DEAR ME—I MUST HAVE USED THE HAIR REMOVER BY MISTAKE, TEE HEE.



MRS. MUTT YOU HAVE A KEEN SENSE OF HUMOR. HA HA HA



FINE CONCERT

An excellent entertainment yesterday evening attracted a large audience to Wilkinson Road United Church. The building had been well decorated for the occasion by Miss Eva Phillips and Mrs. H. S. Pringle. D. W. Phillips was in charge of the programme and Rev. W. Allan was chairman.

The programme included songs by Miss Mercer, Miss Barr and Mr. Harmanworth, duet by Messrs. Allan and Campbell, recitation by Mrs. Crowther, violin and saxophone solos by P. Boorman, piano solo by Miss M. Pringle, quartettes and choruses. After the entertainment light refreshments were served to the entertainers by Miss Olive Congdon, Mrs. G. Etheridge and Mrs. Burnett. Mr. Boorman thanked the visiting artists and H. S. Pringle proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Boorman and to Miss and Mrs. Phillips. Miss M. Pringle, organist, was presented with a bouquet.

SKY-ROADS

MEANTIME—AS LOUISE BAILED OUT OF THE PLANE TO RESCUE ZACK—SHE WAS SPOTTED BY THE VULTURE AND HIS BANDITS.



LOOK! KNEW I HEARD A PLANE THERE IT IS—AND SOMEONE'S TAKING TO THE SILK!



FOLLOW ME—WE'LL FIND OUT WHAT'S GOING ON AROUND HERE!



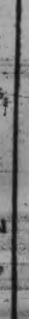
REACHING THE BRINK OF THE FALLS, THE BANDITS WERE TOO LATE TO SEE ZACK GO OVER THE EDGE—SO CONCLUDED THAT LOUISE WAS ALONE.



GET HER! HOW WE GON TO SWIM THAT TORRENT! JUMP! IT'S SURE DEATH TO TRY CROSSIN' THIS RUSH @ WATER, CHEEF!



A GIRL! WHAT'S SHE DOING WITH THAT ROPE? AFTER HER! MEN—GET HER!



BULLETIN BOARD

SKYROADS—PLAYING—GLUE ANSWER TO LAST QUESTION

DEAR BERNIE: A CANTILEVER WING IS A DEEP SECTION, HIGH LIFT, INTERNALLY BRACED AIRFOIL, HAVING NO STRUT SUPPORTS. IT IS VERY EFFICIENT—

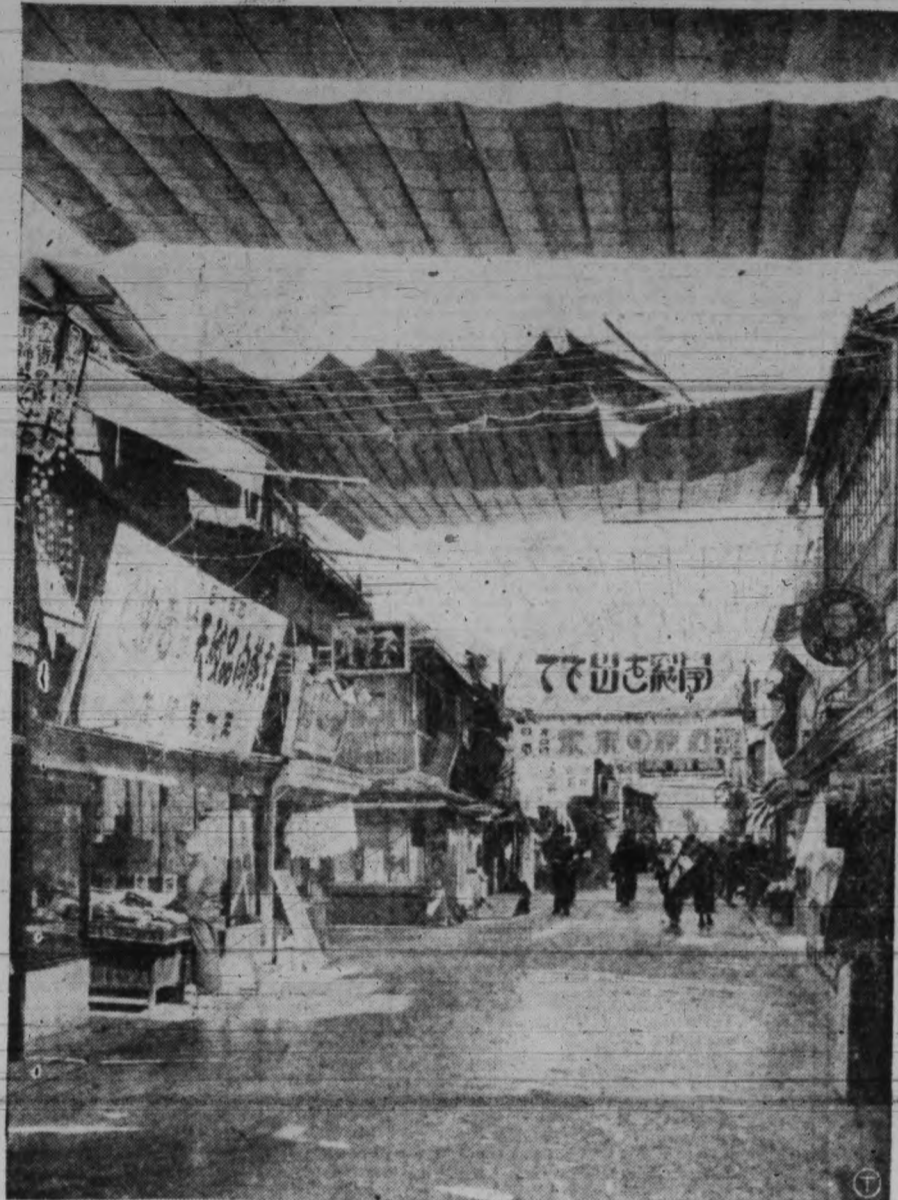
TODAY'S QUESTION

OF WHAT IMPORTANCE IS THE TAIL OF AN AIRPLANE? ANSWER BY ERNEST HOOPER

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1932

Victorian Explores The Color And Charm Of The Orient

Japan At First Seems Unreal With Its Busy Always-smiling People, Nesbitt Reports; He Tells of Shanghai's "Cat Street," Battle-scarred Chapei, Canton's Horrible Squalor, Hongkong's Pirate Zone and Manila Where You Pay to See the Prisoners on Parade.



This is a street typical of any of the Japanese ports. At night the populace of the city turns out, the lanterns are lit and there is a carnival spirit abroad as bright groups of people walk up and down, bowing to their friends, shopping in the attractive stores and generally seeing the sights.

By JAMES K. NESBITT

Of The Victoria Daily Times Staff, Who Has Just Returned From A Tour of Japan, China and the Philippines

TEN DAYS across the Pacific Ocean from Victoria is a country that all too few Canadians have visited.

It is Japan, land of the Rising Sun and the Mikado, of a culture and education centuries old, of a people charming and polite and gracious and just now a country that is before the eyes of the world, and one that realizes, according to high government officials, that it is the most unpopular country in the universe to-day.

But, be that as it may, Japan is one of the world's loveliest countries, say veteran travelers, and once a visit has been paid there, it is almost impossible to resist her magnetic call and return there some day for a longer stay.

And next to Japan is China and then the Philippine Islands. Together they make up a large and fascinating part of the great Orient. Many people in Canada have read about the Orient, no doubt, and many would like to go out there, but comparatively few have, preferring, for some reason or other, to follow the well-worn path across the Atlantic to Europe year after year. The Orient is too foreign, they contend; there are too many inconveniences and disadvantages. But if they could see the temples and the stone lanterns, the quaint little people, with a charm of their own, the shops and the theatres and the thousand and one other attractions that only the Orient has, they would be out there in no time and would return whenever they could.

Victoria is well linked with the countries across the Pacific and every Saturday afternoon a big Empress or President liner pulls away from her dock here and starts her 4,200-mile voyage over the western ocean. Ten days it takes these modern ocean giants to reach Japan. Ten days of sea and sky and wonderful breezes and sunshine and then, one fine morning, the passengers wake up to find themselves off Yokohama, with sacred Fuji San towering in the clouds, and hundreds of tiny fishing boats sailing out to sea. Quarantine and customs officials board the ship outside the breakwater, and then, when all is clear, the liner slowly enters the harbor and ties up alongside a fine modern pier.

The visitor to Japan for the first time is inclined to wonder if the sights that greet his eyes are real, or if the populace has not rigged itself up in masquerade attire for a summer day. For here is color and charm that is quite unique. The diminutive Japanese ladies, looking as if they had just stepped off the stage, or from the pages of some picture book, are there by the dozens. All are attired in the lovely kimono for which Japan is famous. The colors are beautiful, and setting off the kimono are silken parasols and wooden geta, or slippers that click-clack attractively over the cements. And their coiffures! Is there anywhere in the world where the ladies must spend so much time "doing" their hair?

STEAMER DAY. THE MEN wear kimono, too, drab-colored ones, and they also wear the geta. Now they keep them on is more than the average westerner can quite understand. But they do, and run with them, more often than walk. In the crowd on

the dock are coolies, who wear very little; ricksha boys in their huge straw hats; tiny children, like gay little butterflies from a light opera; priests and nuns and top-hatted officials of the Japanese Government; for there is always some distinguished visitor to be met and formally welcomed. It is a colorful crowd that meets most steamers and the westerners, in this way, are given a wonderful first viewing of Japan. They commence their series of amazed shocks the minute they step down the gangplank.

The transpacific steamers remain about twelve hours in Yokohama and the passengers passing through usually "do" the sights of the seaport or take a run down by electric train to Kamakura, for it is only twelve miles away. There is located the great bronze Daibutsu, or Buddha, one of the largest images in the world. It is sixty feet in height, and visitors are permitted to ascend a ladder inside and crawl up into the figure's head. It is one of the most revered objects in Japan, and all day long hundreds of devout Japanese are respectfully bowing in front of it, asking its blessing for themselves and their families, their friends, their beloved Emperor and their beloved Japan. For patriotism is bred into the Japanese, and in all their prayers to their gods they never forget their country. It is a country worth remembering, too.

ALWAYS SMILING

BENTEN DORI and Theatre Street and the Bund are famous thoroughfares in Yokohama and all the time, day and early evening, they are crowded with people. And the people are such a gay, happy lot, always smiling and bowing to their friends and laughing and chatting. No one ever seems blue in Japan. "Why, even if your mother has just died, you inform your neighbor of the fact with a smile on your face. Foreigners are inclined to say, because of this that the Japanese have no feelings. On the contrary, they feel more deeply and for a longer time than most people, but they have been taught from childhood that it is wrong to put their burdens on other people, or to cast gloomy looks about. And so, a Japanese, even though his heart be breaking, will smile.

Kobe is the largest seaport of Japan. It is modern and yet ancient. Here are great warehouses, and yet, within a stone's throw of the waterfront, is an ancient, winding street, with a colorful populace marching up and down, inspecting the shops and meeting their friends. It is the same all through Japan. The ancient blends most beautifully with the modern. The people are progressive to an amazing extent, and yet they never seem to give up too many of their old habits or forsake too many of the customs that have been handed down to them through countless generations.

Nagasaki is a port seldom visited now-a-days by transpacific liners. Because most of the big ships "burn" all there is nothing to bring them there. In the old days ships always went into Nagasaki to coal, and to see the coaling of a big ship there is to see a sight that is quite rare in this day of machinery. For all the coaling at Nagasaki is done by hand. And the women work at it, too. As soon as a liner is anchored in mid-stream, large barges, laden with coal, come out from shore and tie up on both sides of the ship. And then the work starts. The men and women form long lines and throw the baskets of coal from one to the other until it reaches the ship. They get filthy dirty, but keep laughing and singing. It is said it is quicker to coal the Empress of Russia and the Empress of Asia in Nagasaki

with hand labor than it is in Vancouver with the most modern machinery.

Nagasaki was once an important port of Japan. It was there the old Russian fleet used to anchor in the winter. And it is there that many of the finest ships of the Japanese Imperial Navy were built. The city itself is not very modern, but it is picturesque and a sample of real old Japanese city life. It is beautifully situated, among green hills and with fine shooting and fishing in the neighborhood. The harbor is a fortified zone, and the hills also. No visitor is allowed to bring a camera ashore in Nagasaki. The city is on the island of Kyushu, just across from the main island of Honshu, on which are located Tokyo and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI

AND THEN across 600 miles of ocean to Shanghai go most of the transpacific steamers. Shanghai is one of the most famous cities in the world. It is situated on the dirty Whangpoo River, nine miles from its junction with the mighty Yangtze. Shanghai's famous Bund, across which passes most of the trade and commerce of China, ranks in fame with Bond Street in London, Fifth Avenue in New York and the Rue de la Paix in Paris. Great buildings line the Bund, but in between them are the dilapidated stalls of Chinese money changers and tobacco vendors. Smartly attired women from the Occident rub shoulders and jostle in the crowds with decrepit old Chinese grindmothers. Big limousines with French names drive along beside creaky rickshaws. Little beggar children perform tricks with knives for a few coppers and old men on crutches tell the foreigners weird tales of poverty and starvation in their families. They memorize their tales of woe and keep repeating them into the ears of the foreigners until the bewildered person throws a few pennies into the hat. Day and night, along the Bund, goes a seemingly endless stream of humanity, Chinese in the majority, of course, but Japanese too, and Hindus, Canadians, Americans, English, Germans and French. It is safe to say that every nation on the earth is represented in Shanghai and they gather on the Bund every day to make one of the gayest and most cosmopolitan traffic processions anywhere in the world.

There is much of interest in Shanghai. There are the shops, with their silks and laces and linens, their rare curios from the interior of China. There are the night clubs. And such a lot of them. It is possible to "go" a different club in Shanghai every night for six weeks. In most of them are the fast-dancers, handsome Russian girls, in the employ of the management. The gentlemen guests buy strings of tickets and hand in a ticket a dance. The orchestras are splendid, the drinks flow fast and freely and the dance goes on until almost dawn. There is a continual round of gaiety, and New Year's Eve in Shanghai is an occasion to be remembered, say residents and visitors.

IN RUINED CHAPEI

NOW ONE of the most interesting spots around Shanghai is Chapei, which was left in ruins after the trouble of a year ago between China and Japan. "Foreigners need a special pass to drive through Chapei, which is still heavily policed by Chinese guards and soldiers. But there is nothing much left to police. For miles there are only piles of lumber, beams and boards and heaps of junk, with here and there a bare wall that was left standing after the gunfire. It is a

pathetic sight. Hundreds of Chinese still live in Chapei, under tin roofs, in big boxes and under broken-down bridges.

The Willow Pattern tea-house and the Mandarin's Garden, the ancient bubbling well, at the end of Bubbling Well Road, the Lungchow Pagoda, and the Woo-sung Forts are always visited by tourists to Shanghai. The famous tea-house is rather dirty and is situated in the heart of the teeming Chinese city, where it is unsafe for any foreigner to visit without a guide. But it is certainly all very picturesque and one walks over the crooked stone bridge to reach it. And inside are old men and women sipping their green tea and chatting of the day's gossip over their long-stemmed pipes. Should a foreigner stop to buy something, he is immediately surrounded by a mob of curious Chinese.

ON THE HOUSE-BOATS

Soochow Creek runs across the Bund, and on this creek live hundreds of Chinese families, ten, twelve or sixteen persons, together with a few chickens, a pig or a goat, all dwelling in peace and harmony, but with much noise, on the same houseboat. They drink the filthy water of the Whangpoo River, eat the refuse from the ships' galleys and seem to thrive. Whenever a big liner comes to port the houseboats put out and, while the mistress of the family works the heavy and awkward oars, the children scoop up the old tin cans and bits of decayed food that are floating about. Father is master of all he surveys. He seldom works. He sits on the bow in the sunshine, taking in the sights and giving orders. If any foreigner, indeed, to live on one of these houseboats for one day he would most assuredly catch some dread disease. But the Chinese houseboat dwellers seem quite immune to the dirt and filth around them. And living on a houseboat has its good points. If too many girls are born father simply throws the unwanted ones overboard. It is not even necessary to weight the bodies, for the thick mud and the rapid currents of the river prevent a body from ever coming to the surface.

THE PIRATE ZONE

HONGKONG is a good distance from Shanghai. The two great cities of China are not neighbors, as many people on this side of the Pacific seem to think. Eight hundred miles separate them, and it takes a fast liner forty-eight hours to make the distance. Between the two cities is Bias Bay, where so many pirate outrages have been committed. As a precautionary measure the British and Chinese governments have stationed pirate guards when on this stage of the Orient trip. The guards watch the bridge, the engine room and the wireless room. Ship's officers are not afraid of an attack from the sea. So many Chinese steerage passengers are carried that pirates could easily be among them and attack the ship from the inside. They would first cut off all wireless communication, grab the bridge, and then give orders to the engine room. The ship would then be theirs to run into Bias Bay. But there is little likelihood of pirates ever getting one of the big Pacific liners, although it is believed they have thought of it more than once and even laid plans.

Hongkong has one of the prettiest harbors in the world, globetrotters state. It is sheltered and high hills are on every side. The big ships dock at Kowloon and passengers cross over to the Hongkong side by ferry. The city proper lies at the

base of The Peak, on which the homes of the wealthy and socially elite are located. Being a British possession, Hongkong has a large British colony and the army and navy are quartered there. As a result the social life is gay and most conventional.

WORKING WOMEN

But despite its large foreign population Hongkong is still real China, as the narrow, winding streets, the hundreds of coolies, the shuffling crowds who file in single-line procession, the shops and crowded living quarters testify. Hongkong, like the rest of the Orient, is modern and at the same time ancient. The women still do most of the work and it is a common sight to see old Chinese ladies carrying bricks or running around barefooted with huge packs on their backs. Most of the materials for the big castle-like homes on The Peak were carried up the steep grades on the backs of women.

The drive up the Peak tramway is quite a thrill the first time. It is so steep that the stranger feels rather frightened for fear he shall be toppled out into Hongkong harbor, far below. But there is seldom an accident on so precarious a tramline and hundreds of people travel up and down every day. From the Peak there is a glorious view. One side looks down on Hongkong, and the harbor, with its winged junks, its warships and ocean liners, and ferry boats and freighters from all parts of the world, while the other looks out over the ocean, with its changing colors and rugged islands in the distance. And everywhere are seen the tiny junks for which the China coast is so famous.

THIEVES' ALLEY

NO VISIT to Hongkong is complete without a call on Cat Street. Have you been to Cat Street yet? That is a common question in Hongkong. You immediately want to know what is Cat Street. You are intrigued by the weird name. And then you are told that Cat Street is Thieves' Alley, where you can buy jewels and watches and all sorts of valuables for the proverbial song, provided you have time to sing the song, which in Cat Street is usually "too much." For bargaining is part and parcel of Cat Street. If you give the Chinese what he first asks for an article, he gets quite wild and abuses himself horribly for not asking more. So you do him a favor by bargaining and he admires you for it. So most visitors spend hours in Cat Street bargaining for some jade, a bracelet or a watch.

The Chinese salesman may tell you a sob story of a starving wife and ten sick children and how expensive his articles were. But the visitor remains quite callous, for he knows perfectly well that the old Chinese was out the night before, in the dark, stealing from someone. You know you are buying stolen goods, but in Hongkong that does not seem to matter in the least. When you have completed your purchase, you put your bundle in your pocket, keep a close check on your own watch and pocketbook and fountain pen; and step into your ricksha and are bowled away by human power through the maze of narrow, crowded streets, with high buildings on each side, from which hang the week's washing, and where hundreds of Chinese dwell, ten and fifteen to two small rooms.

Hongkong's Peak is a fairyland at night, with the lights twinkling from the homes perched high up on the sides and on the summit. They gleam

across the waters, and motorlights glint in the trees high up the hill. It is quite a sight.

IN OLD CANTON

FOUR HOURS from Hongkong is Canton, a really old Chinese city, quite typical and much the same to-day as it was a century ago. Parts of Canton are squalid, hundreds of the people are horribly poor and live in indescribably filthy conditions. But there is a certain charm about Canton. It is the real China, you are told, a part of the ancient celestial empire. There is a great deal of culture in Canton and you see dignified old Chinese scholars on the streets who bow politely and pass the time of day to their friends in Cantonese.

A CITY OF CONTRASTS

A really tropical city is Manila, in the Philippine Islands. Most visitors from America have one objection to Manila. It is too hot there, they contend. Even when it rains it is hot. The place then is like a steam laundry. But there is something about Manila most foreigners like. Perhaps it is the amazing contrasts. For there are two cities to Manila, the ancient walled city, built by the Spaniards 400 years ago, and the modern American city with its great public buildings and theatres and its wide paved streets.

A walk through Intramuros, as the walled city is called, is always fascinating, particularly so at dusk. There are many old churches inside the walls, beautiful examples of early Spanish art. All have rich parquet floors, handsomely carved ceilings and massive pillars. And at dusk, when the bats descend on Manila, dozens of them usually find their way into the churches and fly between the pillars. It is rather eerie, but certainly very different.

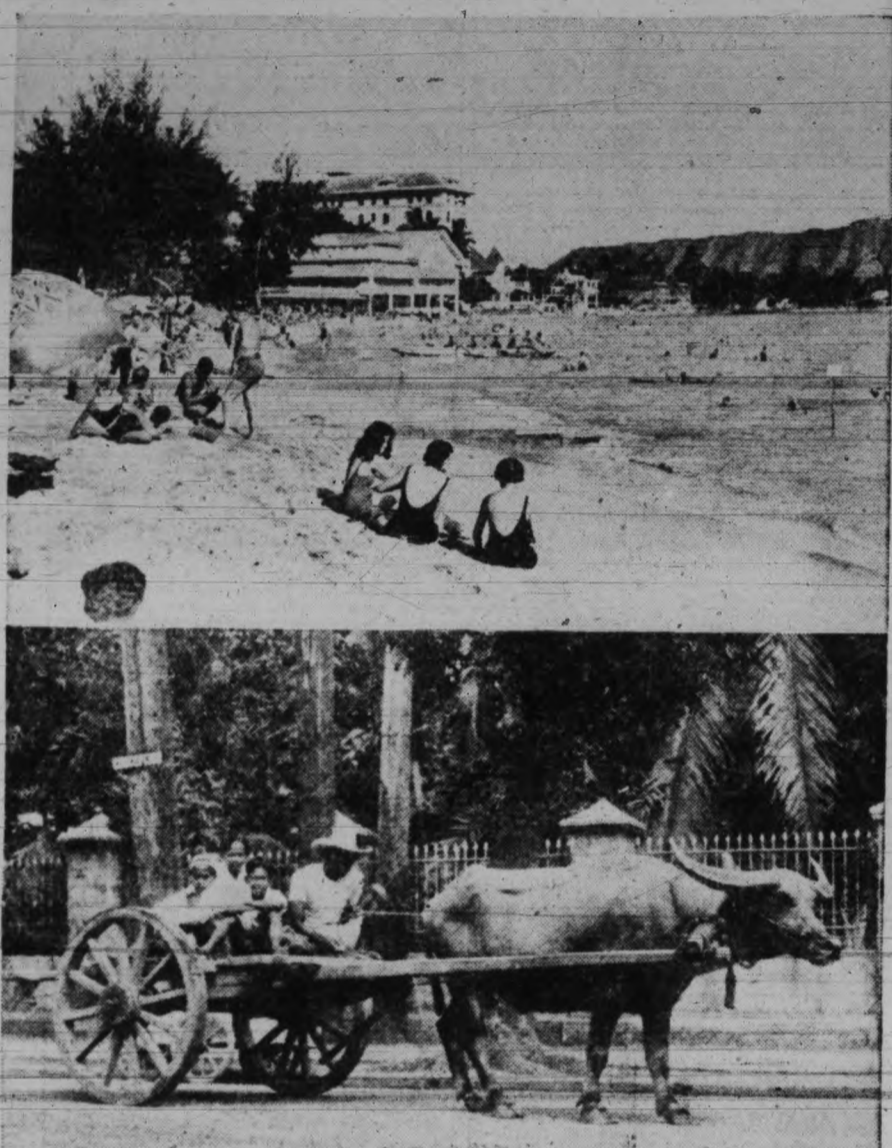
A PRISON REVIEW

VISITORS to Manila are always taken to Bill-bid Prison, where the 3,000 prisoners march in parade every afternoon. You pay your ten centavos and take your place in the grandstand. Then out march the prisoners and give their daily revue. There is a splendid brass band, and all in it are life sentences. But a visit to Bill-bid is as sad as well as interesting. For there are women among the spectators in the grandstand who have dear ones in the prison groups, and they silently watch as the men go through their drills. They weep to themselves, but are not allowed to make any sign of motion to the field. Every afternoon, it is said, the same little band of convicts goes to the prison.

The brief Hawaiian interlude to most transpacific voyages is always one of the most enjoyable features of the trip around the Pacific. Most of the big transpacific liners call there now and make a stop in Honolulu of twenty-four hours. The romantic spell of Honolulu is immediately cast over most of the foreign visitors, and they feel quite ready to wave as their liners pull out, while the band plays plaintive airs and friends throw flower leis over their necks. Waikiki, one of the most famous beaches in the world, is rather a disappointment. The beaches about Victoria can laugh at Waikiki. But the water there is blue and delightfully warm all the year and the surfing is unexcelled. Such grace and poise as the surf-riders show. They stand on their boards and are swept shoreward on the waves. The sight is beautiful and one long to be remembered.



(1) Shanghai's teeming Bund; (2) Lungchow Pagoda, near Shanghai; (3) Cat Street, or Thieves' Alley in Hongkong; (4) a picturesque junk in Hongkong harbor; (5) canal, near Canton, on which thousands dwell in houseboats; (6) a coffin in the backyard of a private Chinese house near Shanghai. It is situated in the centre of the vegetable garden. It is because of this and the method of fertilization that no foreigner would dare eat uncooked vegetables or unpeeled fruits in China. Such things as lettuce and strawberries are strictly taboo.



Top, a view of famous Waikiki Beach at Honolulu, with Diamond Head in the distance. The swimming and surfing are the finest in the world, but the beach itself is rather small and crowded. Below, a carabao cart, one of the popular modes of transportation in Manila. The natives use these carts a great deal, to carry their families and their bundles.

BOOKS OF THE DAY



All That Has Happened In England Since War Seems To Be In This, Even Mutiny Of Navy

BETTER fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cather! exclaimed the pettish hero of Tennyson's poem, "Locksley Hall." If such an observation was true back in the opening years of the reign of Queen Victoria, how much more true it is to-day. We must turn into actual things the new-born taste for accidental progress, her national tempo seems slow in comparison with our own. A decade of twentieth-century life offers a variegated picture and anyone who studies the commotion, the excitement and bustle of the post-war period begins to realize what a lot can happen in modern England in a single year.

A concrete object-lesson is to be seen in a new volume entitled "Just the Other Day," an informal history of Britain since the war, written by John Collier, an English novelist, and Ian Linn, a journalist of international reputation. It is modeled on the highly successful "Only Yesterday" brought out several months ago by Frederick Lowe Allen in New York. As we turn over the leaves of this large book of 348 pages and gaze at its numerous illustrations of statesmen, poets, murderers and sportsmen, we recall events that were narrated in cable dispatches and letters in our newspapers. These authors have depended on newspaper files for most of their material, although in handling several topics they have gone still further afield for the source of their information.

THEY WRITE WITH A LIGHT TOUCH. That they use the bright, snappy style of the journalist rather than the dignified, leisurely tone of the historian will commend their book to the average reader. They differ from the modern historians also in their readiness to take sides. These authors hand out ridicule, sarcasm, general criticism. Although they assert in the introduction that they have preserved an air of detachment both in selection and comment, we feel that no reader will agree with them in this claim. They have done just the opposite. Few readers will say amen to everything they write by way of comment, but all will concede that they have at any rate been interesting, and especially in chronicling the doings of what they call "the bright young people." Even when they are dealing with serious subjects such as financial disasters, they write with that light touch which keeps the reader awake. Amusing and informing is this volume and its authors prove that at all events the post-war period has not been dull. As they put it, "We have seen tanks and trench helmets in London streets, we have had a crime wave, an earthquake, a wild boom period and a deep depression. We have been scandalized by the Bright Young People, amused by the Puritans, lectured by the highbrows, intoxicated by jazz, thrilled or appalled by the imminence of upheavals, shocked by the decline of morals, bewildered by the new science of radio, cocktails, talkies, sun-bathing, vitamins and motor-bands." The value of this book is that it enables us to recover our newspaper knowledge and to see these events of yesterday and the day before in right perspective.

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS? If an examination paper were to be set on the post-war period, I wonder how many of those who have been diligent readers of newspapers and magazines and fairly industrious students of contemporary events could answer such questions as the following: (1) What was the Sankey plan? (2) Who were the brilliant Chang, Tiger Boy, Colonel Barker, Olen Owen, Lord Thomson, D. H. Lawrence, Gerard Bevan and Thomas Farrow? (3) Who were the Black and Tans and why did they take the place of the Irish Constabulary? (4) When did a minor cross-examine dunder? (5) What were the West End police revelations? (6) What British Field-Marshal was assassinated in Eaton Square? (7) Who was the Puritan of the Home Office? (8) Who was it that ran Horatio Bottomley to earth? (9) Why did the Germans succeed in scuttling their warships at Scapa Flow? (10) What was the Battle of the Welsh Harp?

THE SCUTTLING AT SCAPA FLOW. One of the really big early events in this period was the destruction of the German fleet at Scapa Flow in May, 1919. "At noon on that day the German ensign, which had been lowered once and for all (it was assumed), reappeared at the mastheads, and the battleships began to lurch and sway strangely. German sailors crowded into the ships' boats, but as the number of boats had been reduced owing to previous misbehavior by German crews, there was not enough room for all the men, some wearing life-belts, jumped straight from the ships' decks into the sea, where they were joined by comrades who had left the overcrowded boats. It was, on the whole, safer to be in the water, since certain of the British gunships opened fire on the boats.

Destroyers raced towards the rocking battleships, but it was never late. The Germans had scuttled their fleet by opening the sea-cockets, knocking out rivets from water-tight compartments, and within an hour the prize had vanished—five battle cruisers, ten out of eleven battleships, five out of eight light cruisers and twenty-eight destroyers sank. Twenty other destroyers were run ashore, but the rest of the fleet, the cruiser Emden remained afloat. The aggregate tonnage of the scuttled battle cruisers and battleships alone was 400,000, and in terms of cash, the loss was estimated at about £70,000,000. Probably the most bewildered eye-witness was Mr. Bernard Gribble, the marine painter, who had been commissioned by the United States Government to paint a picture of the surrendered fleet and was actually at work on the deck of a trawler when, one by one, his models disappeared.

Admiral von Reuter, who gave the order for the scuttling of the ships, was reprimanded by Vice-Admiral Sir Sidney Fremantle, but he maintained that every British sailor would have done the same. He was never later to court-martial, nor was he tried in a criminal court, but was sent to an internment camp, where, a week after the scuttling, he was attacked by a crowd and struck in the face with a rotten egg. "With this expression of indignation and frustration," say the authors of this book sarcastically, "the nation had to rest content."

SAILORS STAGE A MODEL STRIKE.

Another event which concerned the British Navy was the strike of the sailors of the Atlantic Fleet at Invergordon in September, 1931. The Times and other English newspapers gave few details of this "model mutiny," but these authors show that the whole Atlantic Fleet was on strike against accepting cuts in pay ordered by the new National Government on the ground of economy. The sailors held mass meetings on shore and 12,000 of them decided that their families could not stand a weekly cut in the budget of "a-60."

Next morning the "test came," runs this record. The Commander-in-Chief gave the signal for

Valent to lead the line out to sea. Every man and every officer in the fleet had his eyes on the

Library Leaders

Local lending library book leaders for the week are rated in the following order by librarians at the Marionette Circulating Libraries:

FICTION
THE FORTRESS, by Hugh Walpole.
FORGIVE US OUR TRESPASSES, by Lloyd C. Douglas.
THE BISHOP'S JAGGERS, by Thorne Smith.
FAMILY HISTORY, by V. Sackville-West.
INVITATION TO THE WALTZ, by Rosamond Lehmann.

NON-FICTION
MY HOLLYWOOD DIARY, by Edgar Wallace.
LANCES DOWN, by Richard Boleslavski.
VAN LOON'S GEOGRAPHY, by Hendrik Van Loon.
BLOOM YEARS, by Major Yeats-Brown.
THE FLYING CARPET, by Richard Halliburton.

ship. When Valiant's men remained below deck and refused to obey orders, her officers held a consultation on the quarter-deck and decided to raise the anchor themselves. They made the attempt, but the men's pickets warned them that as soon as one anchor was raised the men would drop the other. In any case, the raising of the anchors would have been useless, for it was clear that the lower deck had won the day, the men came crowding from below, and their cheers were taken up from ship to ship along the line. The Atlantic Fleet was paralyzed.

The sailors kept perfect order on the ships and spent their time singing songs while they waited for a reply to their protest. The financial crisis brought them victory.

"Nobody in authority wished to prolong a dispute that might so easily be misunderstood on the Bourse and in Wall Street; and the figures of gold withdrawals from London during that week go far to explain the cabinet's magnanimity. On September 16, when the first news of the strike appeared in newspapers abroad, gold to the value of \$1,000,000 was withdrawn from London; on the following day the figure was doubled, on the 18th it had risen to \$18,000,000 and on the 19th it was \$10,000,000."

It was an easy victory and one that will not be forgotten by the men of the King's navy.

POST-WAR PARTIES WERE GROTESQUE.

The craze for dancing that swept over England in the wake of the war, the ridiculous antics of the "Bright Young People," and their contempt for the older generation are set forth in the most entertaining chapter in this volume. The descriptions of evening parties, the Pyjama and Bottle Party, the Circus Party, Romps parties, and the Juvenile Party, make us rub our eyes and wonder if such goings-on could ever have taken place in an England adduced by years of terrible suffering. The Rutland Gate Pram Party was probably the most grotesque of these exhibitions of reaction after the war. The dress prescribed for the guests, many of whom were in their forties, was "anything from birth to school age." The so-called young people arrived in perambulators," said the Daily Express in its vivid account of this frolic. "They rode rocking-horses in the gardens, chased each other on donkeys and scooters, and bowled hoops. Screams resounded in the brilliantly-lighted square (Rutland Gate, Knightsbridge). The guests were dressed as babies in long clothes, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts and nurses. They chased each other round the square with comfitters in their mouths, carrying toy boats, dolls, and the donkeys. An attempt was made to take the donkeys into the house. They were led up the steps, a butler pushing them from behind. Three sailor boys were mounted in the animals, but the floor of the hall was too slippery for them, and they fell to the ground, scattering their riders among the screaming children who crowded on the stairway. While some of the guests played in the garden, others amused themselves in the house by playing with trains and other mechanical toys. Late in the evening the crowd was scattered by the violent ringing of a fire-bell. It was only some of the Bright Young People arriving in a taxicab. Cocktails were served in nursery mugs, and the 'bar' was a babies' pen."

A LIST OF FRAUDULENT FINANCIERS.

Of the fraudulent financiers of the post-war period in England the most remarkable were Thomas Farrow and his partner, W. W. Croft; Horatio Bottomley, M.P., editor of Job's Bull; Gerard Le Bevan, Clarence Hatry and James White. Farrow and Croft ran a private bank. Although it was hopelessly insolvent, they managed to delude the public for years. It collapsed in 1920 with a deficit of £2,800,000. James White was the most spectacular financier of all these clever rogues. One of his deals in London was the purchase of the Covent Garden estate from the Duke of Bedford for \$8,000,000. In the flotation of various companies he raised over £150,000,000. When his horse Ivanhoe won the Cesarewitch he won £100,000. But Nemesis reached him at last, and when ruin stared him in the face he saved the state the expense of a trial by committing suicide in June, 1927. He probably broke all records by owing the government when he died the vast sum of £1,700,000 in income-tax—W. T. Allison.

T. A. Rickard Publishes His "Man and Metals"

T. A. RICKARD'S long-awaited book, "Man and Metals," will be published immediately. Mr. Rickard has been persuaded to autograph 250 copies of the first edition in the belief that his many friends and colleagues, both in England and in America, will welcome copies of this personality associated with the author. These will be supplied upon request without extra charge—while they last.

"Man and Metals" published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company, is beyond question Mr. Rickard's most distinguished achievement in the field of writing. As such it is the only book to give in full perspective a picture of the part which mining and metallurgy have played in the development of world civilization. It is of immediate interest to all members of the mining and metallurgical profession.

DOG AND MASTER

(Joe Pierrot)
You gave your tail
And gaze at me,
And I at you,
So dumbly true;
Each content on an old log
At the edge of the sea.
A dreaming man,
Of sky, of shore,
Of dog and dog,
And you my love.

—LE BARON COOKE.
In the Christian Science Monitor.

De Kruif Finds Heredity Winds Men Up Like Clocks; Twenty Years Added to Life Span

EIGHTY YEARS of sensational discoveries in medicine have added twenty years to the life expectancy of babies but only thirty-six days to the life expectancy of men and women who are now thirty-five years old, Paul de Kruif, popularizer of medical knowledge, who wrote "Microbe Hunters" and helped Sinclair Lewis gather material for "Arrowsmith," writes in "Men Against Death," published by Harcourt, Brace.

In 1850 people who were thirty-five could expect to live 25.3 years longer, he says. The real scientific fight against death started then. But the death fighters "seem to have given longer life just to babies." Babies born in 1850 could expect to live only thirty-five years, those born to-day have a gambler's chance to reach fifty-five.

It is thought now, he says, that heredity winds up human beings like so many eight-day clocks, but that the winding is haphazard and absent-minded. Some are wound for eight days, and barring accident, live that long. Others seem to have been wound for only four days.

DR. DE KRUIF says a maze of computations in the genealogy of the Hyde family, in which the exact dates of birth and death of 1,808 males and 1,253 females are known, boils down to these facts:

"Hyde fathers and mothers who lived to eighty and past had children who averaged a life of fifty-two years.

"Hyde fathers and mothers who died under sixty had boys and girls whose average life-span was only 32.8."

THERE IS a possibility of lengthening the adult life span, he believes, but hope comes at least as much from the inventors of machines as from doctors. The graphs and curves made from the calculations of Raymond Pearl show that while it is difficult to kill a man by hard work before he is forty, after that it is fairly easy.

"It is the millions who have got to do the more or less hard physical labor even in middle life and in their old age, or starve who make up the death rates in the vital statistics." But there are limits to the extent to which machines alone can help. With medical knowledge no further advanced than it is now, even if the world were Utopian, if every man were getting as good care "as our expensively preserved Mr. John D. Rockefeller, only thirteen years would be added to our life expectancy," Dr. de Kruif writes.

"Boston Tea Party" and Other Patriotic History, Debunked

A BRITISH point of view regarding some outstanding events and figures in American history is given by A. G. Bradley, English historian, in his book "Colonial Americans in Exile," just published by E. F. Dutton & Co., Incorporated. The "Boston tea party," he asserts, was the work of "Boston hooligans." John Hancock is referred to as that "prince of smugglers," and Thomas Jefferson is said to have been "obsessed by an anti-British craze."

In his account of the "Boston tea party" Mr. Bradley writes: "In quite good faith, and to help the East India Company, the government had arranged for its tea to be shipped free of the English tax of a shilling direct to America, with an import duty of threepence at the American ports. This meant a drop of ninepence in the price to colonial consumers. Hitherto Americans had mainly drunk smuggled Dutch tea from the great smuggling depot at St. Eustachius."

This legally imported Indian tea at ninepence cheaper spelled disaster to the whole smuggling fraternity of the Atlantic Coast," continues Mr. Bradley. "The repeal of the tea duty was the work of the 'Boston hooligans.' So this last remaining one of Townsend's imports served as well as any other for the new cry of 'No taxation without representation,' and the Boston hooligans were incited to board the East India men and fling their cargoes overboard."

The populace were humbugged by the great smuggling houses into boycotting the Indian tea ships, and if the approaching universal had not occurred the sympathetic public would have continued to line the pockets of these worthy patriots, with an extra sixpence over the legal price of tea. Yet by the man in the street, whether on this or the other side of the Atlantic, the "Boston tea party" is, I feel sure, generally regarded as an outburst of altruistic patriotism."

THE BRITISH general, Sir William Howe, betrayed his country by "letting Washington off" repeatedly, Mr. Bradley charges. "British and American authorities alike believe that he deliberately threw away successive opportunities of crushing Washington and his army, thereby ending the war. His force was enormously superior in every particular to that of Washington, who never could himself account for his numerous escapes from his opponents' easy grasp. Howe was, of course, a Whig in politics. Still, he accepted a high and critical command from the opposition with definite instructions.

"In short, there is little doubt but that he betrayed his employers and incidentally his country. His family had been popular in America. His talented brother had fallen by a stray shot in the advance on Ticonderoga, to the grief of the whole army, regular and colonial. He himself had served through the war. He had been very anxious to make peace on the present occasion. But the Americans had preferred war, and Howe apparently set himself to make them a present of victory."

ALTHOUGH admitting that Thomas Jefferson was "a man of real culture, and what is still more rare, a keen artistic sense," Mr. Bradley maintains that he was "obsessed by an anti-British craze."

"With him and many others it was a kind of cult they themselves could probably not have explained. French prepossessions and long residence in France should have cured him of this dogged provincialism. But in France he only learned to hate England the more, and his influence among the ignorant was very great. More than any other American of his day, he was responsible for the senseless abuse of England that distorted her every action and promoted the spirit which led to the war of 1812."

Best Sellers

Book leaders in the sales list for the week stand in the following order, according to returns from the book trade across the country:

FICTION
WHISPERING WILDERNESS, by John Galsworthy.
FORGIVE US OUR TRESPASSES, by Lloyd C. Douglas.
CHARMION LADY VIBART, by Jeffrey Farnol.
INVITATION TO THE WALTZ, by Rosamond Lehmann.

FAMILY HISTORY, by V. Sackville-West.
MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY, by James N. Hall and Charles Hornford.
LIGHT IN AUGUST, by William Faulkner.
THE BISHOP'S JAGGERS, by Thorne Smith.
JOSEPHUS, by Lion Feuchtwanger.
SMITH, by Warwick Deeping.

THE FORTRESS, by Hugh Walpole.
SONS, by Pearl S. Buck.
THE FOUNTAIN, by Charles Morgan.
INHERITANCE, by Phyllis Bentley.
PEKING PICNIC, by Ann Bridge.
UNCHARTERED SEAS, by Emile Loring.
MORGAN'S YARD, by Richard Pryce.
THE BURNING BUSH, by Sigrid Undset.

MAGNIFICENT OBSESSION, by Lloyd C. Douglas.
THE SHELTERED LIFE, by Ellen Glasgow.
OBSCURE DESTINIES, by Willa Cather.
PARAWAY, by J. B. Priestley.
LARK ASCENDING, by Maseo de la Roche.
HEAD TIE, by Joseph C. Lincoln.
THE RUEFUL MATING, by G. B. Stern.
SHUDDERS AND THRILLS, by E. Phillips Oppenheim.

THE STORE, by T. S. Stribling.
BENEFITS RECEIVED, by Alice Grant Rosman.
THE YOUNG REVOLUTIONIST, by Pearl S. Buck.

THE BLACK SWAN, by Rafael Sabatini.
STATE FAIR, by Phil Stong.
A MODERN HERO, by Louis Bromfield.
THE LONG RIFLE, by Stewart Edward White.
HEAT LIGHTNING, by Helen Hull.
BRIGHT SKIN, by Julia Peterkin.

THREE LOVES, by A. J. Cronin.
THE GOLDEN YEARS, by Philip Gibbs.
THE GOOD EARTH, by Pearl S. Buck.
BRAVE NEW WORLD, by Aldous Huxley.
MAID IN WAITING, by John Galsworthy.
SHADOWS ON THE ROCK, by Willa Cather.

THE STORY OF JULIAN, by Susan Eriz.

NON-FICTION
BLOODY YEARS, by Major Yeats-Brown.
DEATH IN THE AFTERNOON, by Ernest Hemingway.
LET'S START OVER AGAIN, by Van Young-Loon's GEOGRAPHY, by Hendrik Van Loon.

A NEW DEAL, by Stuart Chase.
WHAT WE LIVE BY, by Abbe Ernes Dimmet.
MAN'S ROUGH ROAD, by A. G. Keller.
LANCES DOWN, by Richard Boleslavski.
NUR MAHAL, by Harold Lamb.
SIR WALTER SCOTT, by John Buchan.
THE MARCH OF DEMOCRACY, by James Truslow Adams.

A PRINCESS EXILE, by Marie, Grand Duchess of Russia.
MORE MERRY-GO-ROUND, by the authors of Washington Merry-Go-Round.
HINDOO HOLIDAY, by J. B. Ackerley.
WILD CARGO, by Frank Buck.
A NEW WAY TO BETTER GOLF, by A. J. Morrison.

MEN AND MEMORIES (VOLUME II), by Sir William Rothenstein.
20,000 YEARS IN SING SING, by Warden James.
BANANA GOLD, by Carleton Beals.
RECOVERY, by Sir Arthur Salter.

HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, by Leon Trotsky.
ONCE A GRAND DUKE, by Grand Duke Alexander of Russia.
THE STORY OF MY LIFE, by Clarence Darrow.
CAN EUROPE KEEP THE PEACE? by Frank Ellery Terry-Bernard Shaw, a correspondence.

MAN'S OWN SHOW: CIVILIZATION, by George A. Dorsey.
MEXICO, by Stuart Chase.
THE FORTY-NINERS, by Archer Butler Hulbert.
TIME STOOD STILL, by Paul Cohen-Portheim.

ENJOYMENT

There is still a considerable number of intelligent men and women who are capable of enjoyment without a bottle of gin.

—Le Baron Cooke, in Epigrams of the Week.

Quoting

CHRIST would not live long if He returned to earth today. He would see the world still bleeding from the wounds of the most terrible war in the history of mankind. He would see nations doing their utmost to perfect weapons more destructive, more shattering, more terrible than any invented and utilized in the World War.

—David Lloyd George.

IF WE examine what has taken place at Washington during the past thirty years or more, we cannot escape the conviction that something is going on which is structurally changing the character of our political democracy.

—Clifton D. Gray, president Bates College.

WHEN they get us hicks down where we can't make a dollar, conditions are in a bad way. We hicks, you know, are the backbone of the country.

—Frank Mullen, farmer.

THERE is a distinctly better feeling in America. Everyone believes the worst of the depression has passed.

Stanley M. Bruce, head of the Australian delegation to the recent Ottawa conference.

MODERN science has shown us how to load a large part of the grinding labor upon the backs of soulless, feelingless machines so that leisure of the higher things is now a possibility for everyone.

—Dr. Robert A. Millikan, scientist.

THE WORLD'S total stock of monetary gold has at all times in recent years been adequate to support the credit structure legitimately required by world trade, and the rapid decline of prices which began in 1920 cannot be attributed to any deficiency in the gold supply.

—Majority report, League of Nations monetary commission.



Books and Things

THE BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB choice for December is "Sherman: Fighting Prophet," by Lloyd Lewis, dramatic critic on The Chicago Daily News. The club's fourth "book-dividend" of this year is a one-volume "Nine Plays of Eugene O'Neill," which includes "Mourning Becomes Electra" and "Strange Interlude" and contains an introduction by Joseph Wood Krutch.

MYSTERY story writers will find some of the essential materials for their trade in "Forensic Chemistry and Scientific Criminal Investigation," by A. Lucas, Longmans, Green, the publishers, suggest. The book discusses such matters as blood stains, explosions and explosives, rope, and the preservation of bodies after death.

A TALE of how Paul Bunyan, the legendary master logger of the North woods, once fell from glanthood and dealt with the problems of ordinary men, is told in "Paul Bunyan: A Folk Comedy in Three Acts," written by Richard L. Stokoe and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The text is arranged to be available for a musical setting. Mr. Stokoe's earlier dramatic poem, "Merry Mount," was published last January and has since been accepted, with a score by Dr. Howard Hanson, for production at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Stokoe was music editor of the old New York Evening World.

A BOOK by the late Antonio Salandra, who was Prime Minister of Italy during the crucial period when that country's participation in the World War hung in the balance, is published by Robert Arnold & Co. of London through Longmans, Green. It is called "Italy and the Next War: From Neutrality to Intervention." The book contains a foreword by Sir James Rennell Rodd, one-time British Ambassador to Italy.

THE FIFTH NEW YORKER ALBUM and Robert Benchley's "No Poems, or Around the World Backwards and Sideways" are published by Harper's. In his introduction to the album James Thurber, whose own book of drawings has been slightly delayed, starts to say what sort of drawings he considers belong in the album, but decides that it does not matter what his conclusions are as the drawing is in his hand and it is probably going to change human nature a great deal, if it doesn't, the collapse of civilization, which is just around the corner, will.

AFTER a long absence Clubfoot has returned to thrill his old acquaintances. He appears as large as life in Valentine Williams' new thriller, "The Gold Coin Box." The redoubtable Dr. Grundt was known in inner government circles in Germany as "der Stelze," the lame one, but the members of the British Secret Service called him Clubfoot. He did not belong to the regular German espionage services, but was specially employed by the Kaiser as the head of his own social secret service. He worked in the dark and German officialdom trembled before him. He was absolutely ruthless and shot down many an opponent without bothering about arresting him or bringing him to trial. He was a man of ferocious temper, impudent courage and powerful intellect. And he limps into the pages of this new story with the same cool efficiency that he displayed in former stories by Mr. Valentine Williams.

THE BRANDED SPY MURDERS, by Van Wyck Mason, is a narrative of international intrigue. The scene is Honolulu and the principal actor is Captain North of the American Secret Service. Two Russians, a man and a woman, the latter a spy with a reputation as a charmer, attempt to bring about an overt act, the object of which is to convince the Japanese Government that the American fleet at Honolulu has deliberately attacked its own navy. Aided by Bruce Kingour, an English secret service man, North manages to foil the Russian plot and prevent war between the United States and Japan. But his success is gained only at great risk to himself and only after several murders and very exciting adventures. An attack on an American factory at Tientsin, a dead girl with a brand on her shoulder floating in the harbor at Honolulu, a Chinese bandit receiving royalties from Russia and dollars from the United States—all these are parts of the puzzle which his superiors at Washington expected Captain North to solve. Readers of Van Wyck Mason's former spy story, "The Yellow Arrow Murders," will remember that he is an excellent plot builder and a skilled hand in writing dialogue.

T. G. MCKITTRICK, editor of The Crystal City Courier, is the author and publisher of a pamphlet entitled "Outlines of Economics." This student of the brilliant problems of to-day looks to the past as the golden age. He thinks that if we would return to the simple life of half a century ago "when many subsisted on the food that grew on the farm and made their own clothing from material they obtained from the farm, the stress of to-day would be removed. There would be no unemployment," says Mr. McKittrick, "because each individual would be employed in gathering his daily food from the natural resources of the country. No one would be in debt because nothing would be bought. Wagons and carts would give up to the governments, municipal, provincial and federal, a lot of one-tenth of his income and the farmer would deliver one-tenth of the produce of his land and flocks. Under such a system Mr. McKittrick declares that the government would seek nothing from the man who by an act of God in the destruction of crops by frost, hail, insects or diseases, found himself devoid of all revenue. There would be no confiscation of property, through no fault of the citizen as now, no accumulation of taxes on property that escapes confiscation, to an amount that makes the property a liability instead of an asset, as now."

The result is that "The Narrow Corner" is a rather remarkable book. It is Maugham at, or close to, his best.

A Life In the Army For a Woman

IT IS rated as a glorious career, the life of a permanent army officer. And held as even more enviable, is that of a wife of an army officer. What are its enviable glories and disappointments? Well, Mrs. D. E. Stevenson has set them out for us all to read in "Mrs. Tim of the Regiment," the leaves from the "ultimate diary of a British officer's wife. The book has just been published in Canada by Thomas Nelson & Sons, Toronto.

It is the unvarnished detailed record of the daily life of the intelligent, loyal and resourceful mate of a subaltern, who, through time of service under the trying monotony of peace, finally attains his rank of major. It chronicles intimately her household cares, her social duties, her part in barracks parties, her experiences in the house parties held in great country mansions where valets and butlers gasp with surprise when they find one spends the night with one's own mate and not in another room, her problems of financing, moving and being moved, her facing of intensified feminine rivalries of submitting to the demands of caste, and subtle raising and educating a family. She is witty in parts and her reactions are always healthy and constructive. If you do not know what an army officer's life is, read this. The confessions and the general record are womanly, only as a woman can make them in the privacy of her boudoir diary.

Napoleon Missed Giving Europe Boon Of Unity

MOST HISTORIANS look on Napoleon as a wholly selfish, meaneur from which Europe saved itself, by the narrowest of margins.

Hilaire Belloc feels that the direct opposite is true.

In his new biography, "Napoleon," Mr. Belloc says that Napoleon fought for a united Europe, which, says Mr. Belloc, would have been the greatest boon European civilization could have had. He almost reached his goal; that he failed, Mr. Belloc says, must be counted one of the world's great tragedies.

This failure, Mr. Belloc continues, was due chiefly to two errors Napoleon made. He involved himself in the Spanish adventure, which split the Grand Army in half, and he made the mistake of invading Russia. But he also failed to appreciate the unifying force of Catholicism, and failed, therefore, to align himself with a power that might have brought him to success.

Mr. Belloc has not followed the ordinary biographical formula. He begins his book with a rather condensed sketch of Napoleon's career, devotes the remaining chapters to describing certain of its outstanding incidents—such battles as Marengo and Austerlitz, the Italian and Russian campaigns, the return from Elba, and so on, and his book thereby gains a good deal of dramatic force.

As a new appraisal of one of the world's most interesting men, "Napoleon" is a powerful and deeply absorbing bit of work.

Maugham Near His Best In Another Exotic Tale

IN "THE NARROW CORNER," Somerset Maugham takes a straightforward story of a somewhat stupid young man's entanglement, with two women and gives it an exotic and romantic appeal by setting it in the faraway islands of the Malay Peninsula.

In its essence, "The Narrow Corner" is simply the story of young Fred Blake, son of an Australian politician. Fred gets entangled at home with a married woman twice his age; a horrible creature who clings to him like grim death and who sacrifices her husband's life, her own reputation and Fred's future to her devouring love.

Breaking away, Fred wanders through the eastern islands; and there, slowly regaining his self-respect, he casually engages in an easy-coming affair—and brings down a calamity which completely wrecks his life.

Probably no one but Somerset Maugham could make this tale into a first-rate novel, which is just what "The Narrow Corner" is. He does it partly by means of a brooding and thoughtful narrative style which is a delight on every page, and partly by presenting the whole story through the eyes of a roving doctor, who looks on all the vagaries of human life with a serene detachment. The result is that "The Narrow Corner" is a rather remarkable book. It is Maugham at, or close to, his best.

MRS. TIM OF THE REGIMENT

Leaves from her Diary

Mrs. Tim had a cook who looked like a grenadier and a governess who craved Perfect Trust and the regiment had a managing colonel's wife. Nevertheless everyone, including Mrs. Tim herself, succeeded in being very happy. What if one's wealthy aunt sent wizened rangers from the Riviera? What if the crystal smashed and the little car choked helplessly! Indeed the book is bubbling over with mirth and good fellowship.

From Your Bookshelf

JONATHAN CAPE LIMITED



Decollete Keeps Its Balance As Waistlines Fall

PATOU CAPTURES STYLE IN BODICE LINES

By JEAN PATOU

PARIS—The field open to change in the various strategic points of a dress, following upon an alteration in the place of a waistline, is extremely vast.

The category of clothes where unquestionably any novelty in the mode is more freely expressed is that of evening dresses. Here the changes that have been worked on in the new theme are more apparent.

I think that the decollete best illustrates the most apparent changes that have occurred. This is only logical and motivated by the fact that the waist, or rather the belt, achieves a horizontal effect above the waist and all the efforts heretofore had concentrated on achieving a very noticeable lengthening of the bust.

OLD ARTIFICES ABANDONED

This season we are compelled to abandon completely all of the artifices used in preceding years to create the illusion of a longer bodice.

These were used, of course, when the waist was placed at its normal height or slightly above. With the new lowered waistline, this would result in giving the bodice too great an importance in relation to the length of the skirt.

Whenever I have launched an important novelty in the general lines of dress, I have always considered it necessary to tend all efforts towards maintaining the sense of harmony and endeavored to avoid inopportune or additional fantasy. The novelty of the theme seemed to me to be self-sufficient.

EQUILIBRIUM IS SOUGHT

The models that have been created according to my new idea show proof, I think, of perfect equilibrium, and observing of this naturally brought in its train the necessity of abandoning all bias lines or effects on bodices, which up to now were so successful



Decolletes should follow the principal theme of one's evening gown, according to Jean Patou. (Left) On a deep wine red evening gown of the new Velours Paysan, Patou cuts a horizontal strapping to the decollete that tends to diminish the greater length of bodice brought about by the lowered waistline, which is the theme of his new collection. (Right) On a Bordeaux red evening gown with a very low back, Patou adds an extra brace around the top of the arm to give width to the shoulders.

In conveying a sense of length.

This season—these lines are transferred to the skirt, where they have now become a necessary feature. Dress tops too are rarely asymmetrical, but on the contrary almost rectilinear.

This is, in my opinion, the characteristic "motif" of the new decolletes

which, on the other hand, offer as always the variety of design we now expect. As a matter of fact, every possible effect can be dared to-day in decolletes, provided the lines are never

in direct contrast with the principle now ruling on account of the lowered waist. This means that the cut of a

decollete must strive to diminish rather than emphasize the length of the bodice.

Horizontal lines are now admitted, and while back decolletes are just as deep as preceding, still they do not extend lower than the natural waistline.

Slip Covers—Tonic For Dull Rooms

Warm Colors, Carefully Chosen, Will Dispel Wintry Gloom

By JULIA BLANCHARD

SLIP-COVERS for winter, a brand new idea and a very practical one this winter, are advocated by a noted interior decorator, Mrs. Forbes McCreery.

"New accessories are so good looking this winter that you can pep up a room to look rejuvenated if you have new slip covers that tie in with some such accessories as Venetian blinds and a few new lamp shades," Mrs. McCreery stated.

"Slip covers cost much less than upholstering and when they are tailored right and made of new materials they can be most effective and useful. Especially for homes with children or dogs, slip covers are a tremendous asset."

INTERESTING WEAVES BEST

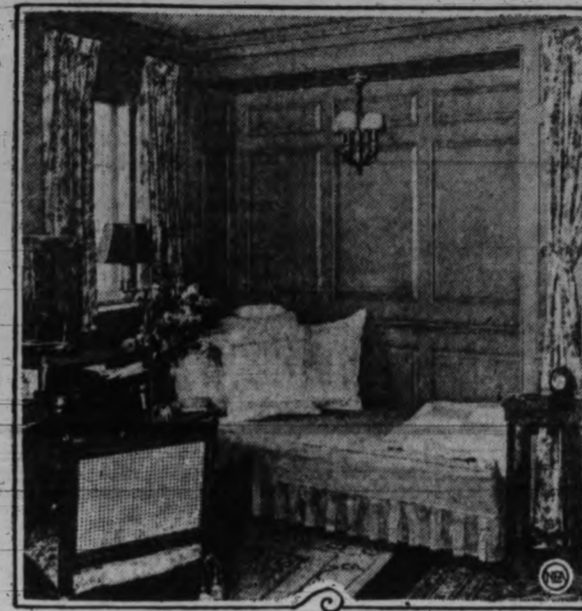
The materials she suggests using for these slip covers are twills and diagonal reps, the new kinds that are plain in effect but have weaves that make them interesting. New hand-blocked linens she suggests for men's rooms and libraries. Silk serges and silk reps and jasper cloth come in gorgeous array this winter, and armure, which is like damask, is handsome in its all-over self-colored patterns.

In making these slip-covers, it is not necessary always to have pleated skirts, as they so often come. You can cut the edges scalloped and put fringe around the bottom and part way up the scalloped edges. Another trick that makes a slip-cover look more distinguished is to use fringe to edge the cushion of the chair as well as the bottom. All seams can be welted or piped in contrasting color which adds a nice touch.

ENLIVENING COLORS

Mrs. McCreery has some excellent color schemes to suggest this winter. For instance, to liven a room sometimes just a touch of tomato red will do wonders, in her opinion. One occasional chair, slip-covered in tomato red, with a couple of cushions in the same tone used on a davenport, or seat clear across the room from the chair and then one lampshade repeating the color. Sometimes she thinks one black-covered chair has a gaiety about it that no gay color could bring. It all depends on the rest of the room.

She has just done over a dining room holding inspiration for those who are improving their homes this winter. The furniture was very unattractive. So she took the whole dining room set, had it scraped and painted white and gold. The walls she did in sapphire blue and the curtains



(Left) In a dressing room that has patterned rugs and patterned curtains in French blue, mulberry and cream, a slip cover in monotone blue rep on the daybed adds just the right touch. (Right) In a room that is green and old gold, with touches of white, slip covers of exquisite green armure, with flounces of white armure, on the davenport and one chair make the room new and fresh.

TRICKY ENSEMBLE



High cut shoes, a low-crowned hat, gauntlet gloves and a pouch, purple fashion the newest tricky accessories ensemble, all of them in suede with lizard trim, in chic black or the season's favorite colors, wine, green or blue. The same classic lines distinguish the entire ensemble and all are neatly trimmed in the same design of a fine beading of lizard.

"We all need gaiety in our homes this winter to discount the depression," Mrs. McCreery said. "Homes are dressier to-day and more comfortable than they ever have been. If you want things pretty and have not the money for refinishing and upholstering, slip-covers for winter are a comparatively inexpensive answer for your problems."

Use Wax on Iron

A piece of wax run over the surface of an iron for pressing will make it perform its work much more smoothly.

Evening Chic Goes Out To Tea

INFORMAL DINNER GOWNS IDEAL FOR DRESSY AFTERNOONS



By JOAN SAVOY

IT'S DRESS-UP when we go to "tea or afternoon parties!" That is what women are saying, and doing, these days.

And to make matters simple, the same dresses are being worn for dressy afternoon things that you wear for informal dinners, when you dine simply and stay to dance at restaurants or in homes.

These informal dress clothes, that you need right at the minute, let their necklines and sleeves bear the brunt of style. They may be black or colored, but it is by their necklines

and their different sleeves that they achieve the style you want.

Square necks, if you look nice in them, round ones if you don't. But necks with a difference. For they are draped, have standing little back collars and scarf fronts, clips here and there, and invariably are wider than they are deep.

"As for sleeves, there is a real vogue for short ones. Short but not too short for afternoon, usually just above the elbow. When they are long, they have sleeve caps to fasten their tops, or flaring lamp shade cut to widen the elbow or leg-o-mutton cut to blow out the shoulder line.

Velvet is the favorite of these after-

noon and early evening things. Velvet in black or rich greens, blues, greys, reds, or plum tones.

A black velvet formal afternoon dress, left above, has shirred sleeve tops and gathered puffs for the rest of them. It has a cowl neckline, with a straight back panel that ends standing up straight for a wee collar, caught at each side with a square clip of brilliant.

For the girl who likes color, the rich green velvet dress, right above, has small inverted tucks for the tops of the sleeves, which have an exaggeratedly large armhole. The square neckline has little floral clips at each of its front corners.

Cheese Toasties

For Sunday night supper, slices of toast, spread with a cheese mixture and heated under the grill until the cheese is melted and browned, make a tasty bite. The cheese mixture is made by cutting up American cheese, adding one egg and a tablespoonful of two of heavy cream and beating it all up together until it is well mixed. Toast your bread very slightly before you spread it with the mixture.

Home Conservatory

Make your own conservatory this winter by cutting about an inch off the top of root vegetables, like sweet potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc., and plant them in sand in a shallow dish. They furnish a green garden that can be used as a centerpiece or dining room decoration.

FASHION IN FINE FURS AND FEATHERS

Society Models New Creations For Sweet Charity's Sake

By BETSY SCHUYLER

NEW YORK—These are the days when everybody gives—for sweet charity's sake. Hospitals, baby funds, unemployed actors, and other benefits are wearing the elite ragged serving, as they do, as mannaquins for fashion shows and on committees for raising money.

Some smart folks do manage to tear themselves away for such things as the Essex Fox Hound race meet in Far Hills, New Jersey. Mrs. Richard Whitney, wife of the president of the New York Stock Exchange, wore a black and white ensemble, with a white fur collar that was almost a stole. Her blouse was white satin, with a soft cowl neckline over which she wore a single strand string of pearls.

GREY ENSEMBLE SMART—Mrs. Prentice Talmadge wore one of the new swaggy suits of tweed, with the preferred two-thirds length coat. It was grey, and she topped it with a brimmed sports hat the same color.

Grey, as a matter of fact, is the color for daytime wear, if you can get away with it. Mrs. Banks Bertchman, modeling at one benefit luncheon, wore the loveliest formal afternoon ensemble in gray that I've yet seen. It had a grand, high-waisted skirt and sweet matching gray crepe upper to the blouse, and the seven-eighths coat was lavish in its use of silver fox fur, with a whole skin pointing upwards from the hem of the coat to the waistline, where the creature's head stopped.

Evening things this winter are very formal. Necklines and shoulders bear

Grey For Day Wear, Black For Night Are Ruling Favorites

noticed Julia Hoyt's diamond earrings, great, handsome dangling pendants that were lovely with her sleek, shiny hair. She wore a red lac gown, rust colored red, also excellent with her dark hair.

Luella Gear (Mrs. Fred Heckacher) also wore red, but a flame colored crepe gown, with a high, wide and very handsome neckline.

Looking just a bit suggestive of that famous old play, "Chanticleer," Eleanor S. Reed, at the Waldorf Astoria the other evening, wore a stunning evening dress of black fringe with coq feathers sprouting out all around the neckline and covering her shoulders.

GORGEOUS CLOTHES AT CASINO—As a mannequin for one of the hospital benefits, Mrs. John H. G. Pell wore a peach-creeping ensemble that was original in lots of ways. Its material was a new stockinette fabric and it had mink sleeves, little rows of mink around the upper arm, suspended from shoulder straps of the apricot. Nifty and ultra smart, I assure you.

Gorgeous clothes are seen these days at the Central Park Casino on Sunday nights. Mrs. Lawrence Tibbett wore a handsome black velvet, stinky, long, flattering gown with the loveliest single strand of pearls I've seen this year. Incidentally, Mrs. Tibbett (the former Jennie Marston Burgard) is one chic woman who wears the season's brimmed hats to perfection. Lunching at the Waldorf Astoria with her sister the other day, she was a picture in a grey one, with a gray suit and furs,



Mrs. Banks Bertchman in formal grey, with silver fox trim



Mrs. Eleanor S. Reed in fringed gown with red coq feathers



Mrs. John H. G. Pell had mink sleeves on a peach gown

A PAGE FOR THE CHILDREN

Rain Doesn't Matter If You Have Lots Of Toy Soldiers And Guns

Willie With Jack and Skinny Start New Sport When Rain Keeps Them Indoors; Dido, Skinny's Fox Terrier, Ruins the War and Is Thrown Outside; Airplanes Work on Strings Overhead and Combined Forces of Three Boys Make Quite An Army

By WILLIE WINKLE

When all that rain fell a week ago I didn't know what to do with myself, and I found out that Jack and Skinny, two of my friends, were just about as badly off as I was. It sure makes you grouchy like an old bear when the wet makes you stay inside and you can't think of much to do. So when Skinny gets an idea and tells it to Jack and me, why, we listened.

"You kids got any toy soldiers and Indians or anything like that?" he asked us.

"Sure, I got all kinds of soldiers on horses and others that walk and guns and all those sort of things," says Jack.

"I got a big fort that you can set up and put sentries in it and a big square in front for drilling soldiers and putting guns," I said.

"Well, after school to-day come up to my place," says Skinny. "Get your ma to let you go and tell her you'll be home by 5 o'clock sharp. I'll get my ma to keep her eye on the clock."

Jack and I got our mothers to let us go up to Skinny and we packed all our soldiers, Indians and guns, and when we got there Skinny's mother told us all to go upstairs and use the spare room. Boy, it was a swell place, and we got all our soldiers, Indians, guns and airplanes ready for action. We each took a corner of the room and then we lined up our soldiers for inspection.

"GENERAL SKINNY"

Skinny then said he'd be a general and he'd use all our toys and guns and airplanes for a big war. He made me in charge of the infantry and Jack was put in charge of the artillery and airplanes. He gave orders and we assembled all his troops.

Jack hung three of the planes by string from the ceiling and he placed the guns at different places. Then I brought up the infantry and we got them stretched out so that they covered the whole width of the room. And we got the Indians, who were fighting for us, over on one side we called a wood.

We fixed up a fort in one end of the room and had sentries walking around and we put down a strip of white paper, which was supposed to be water. In the old days they called a thing like that a moat and nobody was supposed to be able to get across it to get into the fort.

Some of our guns shot pieces of lead and we brought them up and aimed them at the fort, and when we had hit it so many times we pretended it took fire and then we had the infantry and the men on horses come charging up.

We had all kinds of campaigns, and when we got tired of playing we went down cellar and got some wood and started to make some big guns.

As long as the rain kept up we decided to go to one another's houses in turn and we packed our toys along with us. By the end of the first week we had become such experts at handling our troops that I think we would make real generals. We've got our airplanes on wires, so by pulling strings we can move them along or pull them up and down. And we've put a lot of our soldiers and horses on strings and can move them in bunches without them falling down. We got some old horses Skinny had attached to his fire engine, and we can hook

— THIS-CURIOUS WORLD —



In Hawaii, every native has his own favorite variety of banana, as we have our favorite kinds of apples here in this continent. However, only a few of the fifty Hawaiian-banana varieties are suitable for shipping out of the country.

The amount of fish eaten by a full-grown, three thousand-pound walrus in its native haunts can only be guessed at. Three very young ones, owned by Carl Hagenback, consumed almost three tons of fish per month.

all the guns on to them and tow them in a long string.

We got so that we didn't care whether the sun shone again or not, and our mothers were sure glad to see us so interested and happy. We didn't have many scraps either, although we didn't like Skinny to be the main general all the time, but he's got good ideas, so I guess we shouldn't kick. But I guess it's just as well the sun did come out and give us a few days outside, 'cause it's surprising how fed up you can get with one another after several days. But we've all decided to buy more soldiers, with our spare money this winter and get a swell, big collection of them and then when we have some more wars we will have a big army to use.

Jack is going to get some warships and we'll make a large

Show Them the Way Home So Their Paths Don't Cross!



After an unsuccessful hunting trip, these people decided that they would have to do something to change their luck or there would be no meat for dinner. One of the hunters remembered an old saying, "Crossed paths mean crossed hopes," and decided that maybe their luck would turn if they could keep from crossing each other's trail on the way home.

The Indians didn't care, one way or the other, about that special superstition, but they were eager to do anything to see if there was a route which could be laid out in such a way that each member of the party, white men and Indians, could reach his home without crossing the path of any other members of the group.

They made a diagram similar to this, indicating each man and his home by the same initial letter.

Each white man found a different route, and each decided to take the path he had discovered. Indian A was to go with white man B, and Indian D with white man C.

One of the Indians, when he found out what the white men were trying to do, pointed out a mistake in that plan. In the end, all four went the same way, without crossing each other's path.

Can you find the routes laid out by each of the two white men? Remember, none of the trails must cross, and each man must arrive at his own home.

After you've done that, can you tell what error the Indian found in the white men's plan of having two go one way and two go another over the "uncrossable" routes?

(The answers to these questions will be found on Page Six.)

BEDTIME STORY

Uncle Wiggily And Bub's Surprise

(By HOWARD R. GARIS)

When Uncle Wiggily opened the door of his hollow stump bungalow after the bell had so strangely rung in the middle of the night, and when the rabbit gentleman saw Little Bub, the rainbow boy, standing on the steps, the rabbit gentleman said:

"Oh, my goodness!"

"Surprise on Uncle Wig!" said Bub again. He had said it once before, as I told you in the story last night.

"I certainly am surprised," said Uncle Wiggily, and he forgot to twinkle his pink nose as he stood there in his bath robe and slippers looking at the little rainbow boy, who had red cheeks, blue eyes and golden hair like part of the rainbow in a soap bubble. That's how Little Bub was named—after a soap bubble.

"I thought you would be surprised," laughed Bub.

"What are you doing here in the middle of the night?" asked the rabbit gentleman.

"Did you ring my door bell?"

"Yes," said Bub, "I did."

"How?" asked Mr. Longears, while Nurse Jane Fuzzy Wuzzy and Mrs. Longears, in the upper hall, looked down and listened.

"I peeked through the glass of the door, Bub," said Mr. Longears, "and I could see no one on the steps."



"It's like this," explained Bub. "I'm so little I couldn't reach the button to push the bell and make it ring. So I took a stick and shoved on the button with that. Here it is," and he showed the stick he had in his hand.

"Ah, that's why I couldn't see you," spoke Uncle Wiggily with a laugh. "You are very little, Bub. You shouldn't be out in the middle of the night this way. What will your mother say?"

"She'll be surprised, too," laughed the rainbow boy, "just as you were surprised, Uncle Wig."

"How do you mean your mother will be surprised?" asked the rabbit.

"Why, she doesn't know I'm out," Bub said, laughing again. "You see she put me up in my crib so I could go to sleep. Then she went downstairs to talk to daddy. But I couldn't sleep, so I climbed out of the window and I slid down the rainwater pipe and here I am."

"Yes, so I see," Uncle Wiggily answered. "But why did you come?"

"There are a lot of reasons," said Little Bub. "First, I wanted to surprise you. Then I wanted to surprise my mother and then I wanted to have some fun with my bunny rabbit girls and boys and then—"

"Those are reasons enough!" chuckled Mr. Longears. "You surely surprised me by coming in the middle of the night and ringing my door bell by pushing the button with a stick. And your mother will be surprised when she goes upstairs to tuck you in for the night and she doesn't find you there. As for playing with my bunny rabbit little boys and girls—they are in bed asleep, where you ought to be, and so you can't play with them."

"All right," said the rainbow boy, who was very good about his studies, what will he be?"

"A very old man!"



(READ THE STORY, THEN COLOR THE PICTURE)

The mountain goat walked cautiously and was as careful as make us choke. Just look! It's could be. "It surely is sure-footed," exclaimed Scouty, with a smile.

"If we keep moving on guess that we'll soon be out of this mess. The bottom of the mountain doesn't look more than a mile."

"That's where you're wrong," said Windy. "Say, I've often traveled round this way and distance really fools you. It is more like three miles, son."

"But if we all can hang on tight, I think that things will turn out right. Course, in the meantime, traveling like this is far from fun."

It wasn't long until the goat brought lumps to every Tiny's throat. It walked near to a spot where all the bunch could gaze below.

The goat's foot slipped a little bit, which might have been the end of it. Another foot, though, stopped the goat. "Twice well it traveled slow."

Soon Duncy said, "I see some

trouble. "Now that I have surprised you, maybe I'd better tell my mother where I am so she won't be too much surprised."

"Yes, I think you had better," said Uncle Wiggily. "If you'll come inside where it's warm, Bub, I'll put on some clothes and take you home to your mother."

"Oh, you don't need to do that," said Bub. "Can't you telephone what?" asked the rabbit.

"I mean," said Bub, "can't you telephone my mother and let her know I am safe at your bungalow and then I can stay all night and you won't have to put on your clothes and come out with me in the dark, cold night."

"But where will you sleep?" asked Uncle Wiggily.

"I'll sleep with Baby Bunty," said Little Bub, the rainbow boy. "Once I slept with my pussy cat and once I slept with my puppy dog, so I guess it will be all right to sleep with Baby Bunty, the little orphan rabbit."

"Yes," said Uncle Wiggily with a laugh. "I guess it will. Come in, Little Bub. And when he held the door open so the rainbow boy could step into the hall, Mrs. Longears and Nurse Jane, up at the top of the stairs, both said:

"Oh, my goodness!" For they were surprised also.

Then Mr. Longears telephoned to Little Bub's mother, and while she was surprised to know that he was out of his crib and had gone in the night to see Mr. Longears, she said it was all right and he could stay.

So Little Bub stayed in the bungalow and something happened next day.

"I'll tell you about it on Monday. That is, if the poll parrot will stop calling the canary bird names because it can sing like the radio."

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LONG, LONG TIME

"When our son has completed his studies, what will he be?"

"A very old man!"

Auntie May's Corner

THE CUCKOO

I think we have all seen cuckoo clocks where the cuckoo knocks open little doors as the hands reach the hour and then goes "cuckoo" and pops back in again. But we don't see very many live cuckoos or know very much about them.

In my rambles through the woods in the spring and summer I frequently run across colonies of tent caterpillars and notice that almost invariably many of the leaves of the trees and bushes on which I find them have been destroyed. Early last May I found the tent of a large colony, which I carried home with me and placed in a cage on the porch for further observation. A few days later I noticed that all the caterpillars had escaped, and wondered what had become of them. Soon, however, we found them. All had made their way to a rose-bush which stood near the corner of the porch, but three feet from the cage in which I had placed them, and all were on a single large branch from which they had eaten all the leaves and about which they were hard at work building four new tents. I watched and soon discovered four of the insects crawling along the branch, one behind the other and nearly touching, as if trying their best to keep from becoming separated and thus avoid getting lost. Apparently they had traveled from the cage to the bush in this way, since we found all on a single branch.

Several of our most useful birds are so closely related to the activities of certain insects that it hard to think of one and not the other. It is easy to think of the potato beetle and rose-breasted grosbeak at the same time, the flicker and the ant, the bluebird and cutworm, meadowlark and grasshopper, and cuckoo and tent caterpillar.

There are several species of cuckoos to be found on this continent, as, for example, the black and yellow-billed cuckoos, man-grove cuckoo, road-runner or ground cuckoo, and grove-billed ani.

HARD TO FIND

Cuckoos are much more frequently to be heard than seen. I often hear their notes at night coming from the oak grove. Sometimes by day I hear them coming from trees near the house, but though I look and look I still have my first bird to see in the vicinity. Those I see I find farther from home, usually along the banks of a neighboring stream, where many of the yellow-billed species nest. Often the stillness of a spring or summer day is broken by the "er-cuck, eruck, eruck, eruck, eruck" of one of these birds, and then by noting carefully the trees from which the notes seem to come, I sometimes catch sight of the bird, sitting motionless on a branch watching me, or flying in a characteristic way way to some other tree. The black-billed cuckoo I meet farther from streams. A pair that I found nesting one summer had built in a small bur-oak tree standing on the north slope of a sandy hill. I spent five half-days near this nest trying to photograph the owners and during that time secured but one worth-while photo. The birds were the shyest and most secretive with which I have ever had experience.

The nests of cuckoos resemble those of mourning doves, being frail and shallow and constructed of weeds and twigs and located in bushes and trees rather near the ground. One that I found last summer had been built in a small birch standing near the shore of a lake. A few days after I found it we had a very heavy rain, and the next time I visited the vicinity the tree, nest and all, were under water, tragedy having overtaken this yellow-billed cuckoo's cradle.

The feeding habits of cuckoos make them of unusual interest and service to us, since they live largely on caterpillars, tent caterpillars especially. Many birds avoid spiny caterpillars, but cuckoos eat these as well as smooth-skinned ones, often so many that their stomachs become pierced and coated with spines and look as if lined with fur. The stomachs of forty-six black-billed cuckoos were examined and found to contain 906 caterpillars and a varied assortment of beetles, grasshoppers, sawflies, stinkbugs and spiders. The contents of 109 stomachs of the yellow-billed species contained 1,865 caterpillars in addition to a much smaller number of beetles, grasshoppers, etc. One stomach alone held 250 tent caterpillars.

So you see the cuckoo is very useful in destroying caterpillars, which ruin the leaves on some of our trees.

DID YOU KNOW—?

"Pilot Jack," a large porpoise, met and accompanied ships into the harbor at Wellington, N.Z., for years. It was protected.

The fastest thing a human can do is to wink an eye. That takes on an average one-tenth of a second.

Armed with spikes which contain a deadly poison, a fish found in the Great Barrier Reef of Australia has the power of killing humans. It is known as the stone fish and is repulsive in appearance.

A race of people in India believe that all elephants have two trunks, three eyes and ten legs in the land to which elephants go after death.

Can You "Read" Pictures? Try It With These Twelve!



The first letters of words describing each of these pictures are to be combined in such a way as to form a word of their own. The pictures are not in their proper order, so after you have taken the first letter of each one you must rearrange the letters.

(If you can't solve this problem, you will find the answer on Page Six.)

WOTTA WOPPER

Fisherman—Boys, I caught the biggest fish of my career last night. It was a bass, and what a wopper! Believe me or not, it weighed six pounds and three ounces.

Little Son—Yes, and daddy was so kind. He gave it to our kitty.

AW, COME ON, POP!

"Bobby, you promised me you wouldn't fight at school to-day, I said I would give you a thrashing if you did."

"Well, Dad, seeing I've broken my promise, don't you think you might as well break yours?"

SWEET CHARITY

Father—What have you done with that money I gave you?

Little Bobby—I gave it to a poor woman—

Father—That's a good boy!

Bobby—A poor woman who sells ice cream cones.

Stage Star Plays Lead In Three-cornered Real Life Romance

How Helen Hayes, Mother of the Famed "Act of God" Baby, Has Been Sued For \$100,000 As a "Love Thief" By the Newspaper Girl Whose Husband Became Famous and Then Left Her For Helen

BROADWAY'S brightest star, who became the mother of the celebrated "Act of God" baby—

A Chicago newspaper reporter who rose to fame as a playwright, co-author of "Lulu Belle" and "The Front Page"—

A girl movie critic on the same newspaper who was the playwright's first wife and who is now suing his second, the actress, for \$100,000 on the accusation that she is a "love pirate"—

These are the three persons who stand to-day at the points of a real life "love drama" as intense as any footlight drama in which the famous actress ever appeared, which the noted playwright ever wrote or which the girl movie critic ever reviewed.

Since these three principals have all been connected with the theatre, it might be well to introduce them to the reader in that manner and tell their story as it might be unfolded on the stage in a three-act play.

Here is the cast of characters:

The Girl Movie Critic..... Carol Frink
The Reporter-Playwright..... Charles MacArthur
The Actress-Love Pirate..... Helen Hayes

Time: 1932, with earlier scenes going back to 1920.

Supporting cast: Helen Hayes' "Act of God" baby, newspaper workers, other playwrights, Broadway night-life figures, divorce attorneys, judges and

played in "Polyanna," "Penrod," "Dear Brutus" and "Clarence" with increasing success.

The happy newlyweds return to Chicago, their marriage still a secret to their newspaper associates. Eventually, the secret leaks out. Charlie says they are "tremendously happy."

Carol decides to become a playwright. She will work and support them while he writes plays. They are happy to a time and then Charlie grows irritable. Carol grows irritable, too. Charlie becomes temperamental, declaring that he can't write unless allowed to sit on the floor beside his wife's bed and pound on his typewriter while she tries to sleep. Eventually he finishes writing "Lulu Belle" and departs for New York in search of a producer. Carol quits her job and goes with him, perhaps somewhat reluctantly for (as she later declared) on the night of their wedding anniversary in 1922 he had attacked her with his fists because he felt like her dress and in April of that year had chased her out of the house at midnight when she complained his bedside typewriter disturbed her.

ACT I

It is August, 1920, and the scene is in a Chicago newspaper office. Charles MacArthur, the up-and-coming young reporter, and Carol Frink, an attractive girl reporter who occupies the adjoining desk, decide to do something they have been planning for a long time—elope to New York and wed secretly. They do, and Charlie's father, the Rev. William T. MacArthur, performs the ceremony in a little church around the corner from Broadway.

Perhaps Charlie and Carol do not know—certainly, neither does that just then a rising young actress is playing in Mary Roberts Rinehart's "Bab" at the Park Theatre and getting her name in the electric lights for the first time. The latter is Helen Hayes, who had been a child prodigy under Lew Fields, the comedian, and had

The scene shifts now to the roof bungalow of Edward Sheldon, the invalid playwright who collaborated with Charlie in making "Lulu Belle" a success. Helen Hayes, the actress, calls with flowers for the afflicted author and there meets Charlie. He escorts her to her car. Romance begins.

Charlie and Helen Hayes are now seen together frequently. Helen has risen to stardom, through Booth Tarkington's "The Wren" and such other plays as "To the Ladies," "We Moderns," "She Stoops to Conquer" and "Dancing Mothers." Just at present she is playing the slinky Egyptian to Lionel Atwill in "Caesar and Cleopatra" at the Guild Theatre.

ACT III

It is the autumn of 1928. Carol's suit for divorce, filed in 1923, has been a long way through the courts. In June, 1926, Carol's decree was granted, but afterward she insisted that it was entered against her will and over her objections. In July, 1927, the appellate court sustained Carol's effort to have the decree withdrawn, but in August, 1928, this verdict was reversed and ultimately the state supreme court upheld the divorce.

The divorce at last final, Charlie begs Helen Hayes to marry him. She is starring in "Coquette" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, Helen accepts Charlie's proposal, and immediately after the ceremony is performed by a New York magistrate Helen goes back to the theatre to play her role as the little southern flirt who, in the final scene, kills herself offstage with a pistol. Helen Hayes goes on tour in "Co-

quette." Ultimately, her career in this play is interrupted by the approaching arrival of a baby. Helen breaks her contract to go back to New York and the show closes. She justifies the breaking of the contract by contending that the birth of a baby is "an act of God." Jed Harris, producer of the play, tries to tell the other performers the same thing when they demand the customary extra pay for two weeks upon the sudden closing of the show. The performers appeal to the Actors' Equity Association; the association decides that the birth of Helen Hayes's baby is not an act of God, so Producer Harris has to pay.

After the birth of her baby, Helen takes a turn at the movies and stars in "The Sin of Madelon Claudet" and other pictures. The final scene in this drama of real life finds Helen Hayes playing in "The Good Fairy" in Chicago, just recently. One night as she leaves the theatre a deputy sheriff serves her with papers notifying her that she has been made defendant in a \$100,000 damage suit filed by Carol. The charge is that the actress stole Charlie's affection, says Attorney Gerald P. Wiley, representing Carol.

EPILOGUE

Carol's \$100,000 "love piracy" suit awaits trial.

Charlie and Helen are still happy, so far as the latest accounts go. And Mary Hayes MacArthur, the "Act of God" baby, is now a chubby little toddler who looks for all the world like her famous mother who has made millions of theatre patrons and movie-goers alternately laugh and cry.



HELEN HAYES
MRS. CHARLES MACARTHUR NO. 2

CAROL FRINK
THE FIRST WIFE
MACARTHUR AND THEIR
"ACT OF GOD BABY"

Speaking of War Debts, Whoever Won a Profit Playing Solitaire? A Wise Old Banker Reveals What Is Behind These Hard Times

By C. F. CHILDS

Wall Street Banker and Head of the Oldest Financial House in America Specializing in Government Issues

BATTLES between political and economic forces will never be stopped by artificial implements, paternalistic support or inflationary schemes. The supply and demand forces of economics transcend all political artificial devices to expand, control or obtain one-sided advantages for trade, and always will. In the last analysis, the survival of the fittest will result. The sanity of individuals, if left unhampered, will solve problems which systems and legislation only make more complex. The problem is not to find a better system but a way of improving men. A perfect system is merely an abstraction which never exists except in the imaginations of imperfect men.

Governmental policies of narrow nationalism respecting foreign debts and tariffs produced the inevitable disaster which finally resulted. Our tariff laid the foundation for trade stagnation, which in turn made debt payments impossible other than with goods. Our isolationistic policy gave little consideration for others. Now others give us and our products more isolation than we contemplated. We, the major creditor nation, disregarding the world's dilemma, erected insurmountable tariff barriers preventing sales of goods to us and thereby preventing purchases of goods from us by foreign countries.

The same tariffs which keep out foreign goods, keep in our goods. We simply ignored elementary economics and are still doing so. The homely expression, "you can't raise a cow on her own milk" may be less ingenious than ingenious but it sounds significant. To market products of our industries we need both foreign and domestic buyers. We cannot prosper by relying upon domestic consumption. Whoever won a profit playing "solitaire"?

ALL DEBTS are liquidated by trade. When debtors could not sell goods to us, those

debtors could no longer pay debts due us. No belated, face-saving bargaining can alter those facts and the damage which they did. The only alternative for us was to lend more funds abroad with which our exports could be bought. That merely added debts to impending defaults. Our market was still closed to their exports by which debt payments could be made.

We are suffering the consequences of our purile policies. We are destined radically to revise or cancel debts which we might otherwise have collected. Mere revision and half-way measures do not remove the complete cause of trade stagnation or of gold sterilization, but may invite a recurrence of the crisis.

Do we prefer debt payments or defaults? Industries which are excessively protected not only bear that responsibility but also face the lessening of export business, which is important to both our employers and employees. There is a direct relationship between exports and unemployment. Foreign external payments of political war debts, commercial debts and many private obligations, can only be made by exporting goods to other foreign countries or into the United States. That necessitates a reduction of tariff barriers to make payments possible.

If trade is the life-blood of civilization, what other factor than the tariff has clogged the veins of international trade, frozen credits abroad, and brought the flow of every nation's circulation to a standstill? The warfare of nationalism with tariff barriers which we sponsored is economic madness.

WHEN the international position in 1792 between Europe and America was the reverse of that now prevailing, at a time when tariffs and prohibitions excluded goods of a country from which it was demanding debt payments, the Secretary of State, later President Jefferson, addressed the British minister as follows:

"To the necessities for some delay in the payment of debts may be added the British commercial regulations, lessening our means of payment by prohibiting us from carrying in our own bottoms our own produce to their dominions in our neighborhood, and exclud-

ing valuable branches of it from their home markets by prohibitory duties. The means of payment by prohibiting us from carrying purchase at the moment of purchase. If these means are taken away by the creditor himself he ought not in conscience to complain of a mere retardation of his debt, which is the effect of his own act."

Our Berlin correspondent tells us, "The well-intentioned tariffs Germany recently prescribed to prevent imports of foreign agrarian products and obtain better prices for German farmers, overlooked the reaction that Holland will not buy our coal if we don't buy their tomatoes and cauliflower, nor will Italy buy our machines if we refuse to buy their grapes and oranges. The result is that the tariff antagonized our industries and disappointed our peasants. Not a very desirable success."

RADICAL REFORM OR READJUSTMENTS NECESSARY

THIS depression is no periodical business cycle. It originated from definite factors which will continue to prevent sound recovery until those factors are eliminated. Meanwhile, readjustments and reformation may be years in materializing.

What is to be the internationally acceptable middle course between highly protected inactivity and free trade activity? Mutual, voluntary sacrifices or concessions and surrenders appear unavoidable to bring about readjustments in unbalanced standards of both life and industry. Many enterprises cannot justify nursing or existence at public expense. Enterprises supported by artificial markets are social burdens. Artificial supports do not make dependable markets. The credit strength of the United States has been devoted to forestalling and checking bank failures and preventing a capitalistic collapse.

The American Bankers' Association's recent study of bank suspensions and liquidation states: "There has been a salutary elimination of undesirable elements and causes of weakness that reacted against all banking, a strengthening of the banks that are left and a raising of the standards of character and soundness."

Receiverships may have beneficial results where some industries are over-equipped, over-expanded, or over-capitalized. Sacrifices for national welfare are not novel.

"Why whine over broken eggs when you try to make an omelet" is a modern metaphor. Mortgage a state's taxing power or an industry's future prospective earnings in lieu of animal amortization and conservative write-offs for depreciation and losses is a peculiar economy. Debts must be written down and costs of production generally readjusted when business earnings are not meeting fixed charges. Adherence to defective domestic policies retards recovery. Resistance to reforms portends ruin or at least imperils the existence of many industries. Until further readjustments occur, money, like labor, will only find employment at low rates.

THE NATURAL working of economic laws indicates slight success to date in diverting statesmen from independent and nationalistic sentiments. Protectionist tendencies must be reversed to permit co-operation between the capitalistic system and commerce.

While expressing hope for a growth in trade in the near future, Mr. Norman, governor of the Bank of England, is reported to have stated (October 20, 1932) that the situation in the world appears, "outside the control of any man, any government and any country." The difficulties are so vast, the forces so unlimited and the precedent so lacking that I approach the entire subject in ignorance and humility. As tariff-bolstered price levels and foreign depreciated currencies force competitive prices lower, American industry can doubt the efficacy of employing more credit to revive commerce to healthy conditions.

A PART from recent internal financial crises and domestic political problems, while federal credit provides time for attempting internal economic adjustments, there remains for immediate attention the external international crisis

involving nationalistic resistances. Every month's postponement of the International Economic Conference is a dangerous delay. That conference will likely conclude that the combined efforts of statesmen and people of all nations are necessary for trade recovery.

All countries are dependent for their subsistence upon a great world machine of production and distribution. All nations are one great family which must co-operate with united action for their common good. We are now suffering from the painfulness of readjustment between one economic period and another. The increase of technical efficiency has been taking place faster than we can deal with the problem of labor absorption. The improvement in the standard of life has been too rapid in some countries and conditions became unbalanced.

To-day's market prices for commodities are the result of technical improvements and lower production costs in all countries. The nations which make the greatest sacrifices in readjusting production costs to lower levels will be the nations which first recover from depression. Their national economy will be founded upon sounder principles, and the contrast will be conspicuous to the recovery of nations which attempt an artificially supported revival before they have made sacrifices sufficient to meet competition in the world's markets.

ARTIFICIAL supports are destined to delay prosperity and penalize efforts. Can we return to and maintain former standards by artificial remedies?

Is the policy of flooding the country with credit the right or the wrong way to assist economic recovery?

Has the modern type of prosperity been founded soundly on credits and debts? Are we borrowing to spend, and expanding with mortgages and instalment commitments beyond the certain capacity to produce profits?

Having exhausted ability to remain solvent under such conditions, should we encourage additional debts by general distribution of billions of government credit?

By continuing such an artificial structure and non-economic programme, are we relying upon anything more assured than luck to avoid another

crash and many weeks which would need to be salvaged by still more taxes or scrapped?

Should our governments temporize with threatening defaults of obligations and debts, many of which must eventually be canceled or charged down for inability to redeem them?

Similarly, many industries and institutions burdened with top-heavy capital and debt structures must sooner or later retire from business for inability to readjust their affairs to withstand competition and lower costs. Mere treatment for financial distress by more credit and additional debts makes salvation doubly doubtful and may ultimately embarrass the benefactor without saving the beneficiary.

THERE is small possibility of influencing the trend of business by direct governmental action in any country. A government can follow economic conditions but not lead them. No state capital or credit can replace the effects of the forces of private enterprise. The burden of debts, both private and governmental, are hindering the reduction of manufacturing costs and consuming business profits. There is an inadequacy of elasticity in the relation of taxes to profits.

The service on loans raised during the boom to build factories, at present lying idle, is now a very heavy burden. According to the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, "Interest cannot be arbitrarily altered at the expense of the creditor as soon as the yield from the employment of the capital declines. Nobody would dream of allowing a creditor a right to higher rates of interest if the general business situation resulted in an increased yield from the employment of the loan capital." Any thoroughgoing trade revival can only be built up on new investment activity, on new and continual willingness to invest capital.

The London Economist says that Professor Robbins rejects arguments that trade depression is due to under-consumption, and so by implication he is opposed to arbitrary inflation. Falling prices, if due to increased productivity and not to deflation, are beneficial, and the real cause of trade collapse is in excessive consumption at the expense of saving. All plans for inflating currency mean fighting a losing battle and postponing the inevitable readjustment. Inflation produces and ends with deflation.

Birds of a Feather Flock Together—By Robert Connell

IT WAS thought by many, that with the replacement of the horse by the automobile the house-sparrow would become a thing of the past. There is no doubt some reduction in numbers, but the sparrow is a very adaptable bird, and it would take more than a change in traction methods to embarrass it seriously. Viscount Grey of Fallodon is the delightful "The Charm of Birds" tells a story of a North of England business man who was being asked about the capacity of some of the big men in his line of industry. "What about So-and-so?" "O, So-and-so doesn't miss much." And, he goes on, "so it can be said of the sparrow, that it doesn't miss much."

During the summer they make their untidy nests about the porches of our houses and other places where they annoy the tidy housewife by the too visible tokens of their presence. But as a well-known English naturalist in the middle nineteenth century records the disfigurement of the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park by the nesting habits of these birds, lesser buildings must be expected to take their share.

IN THE late summer when the really dry weather sets in the sparrows begin to appear in flocks. The spray on the lawn attracts them, and so long as they are enjoying the pleasures of the bath other birds have little chance. They take and keep possession with the air of genuine natives, who look on all others as interlopers who must be content to wait. Of course that is only the sparrows' bluff, for they are not even old inhabitants. It is just possible that there are people among us who remember the first appearance in Victoria of what we call the "English sparrow." It is really a native of Europe and part of Asia, and is therefore the Eurasian house-sparrow.

The birds on this continent were introduced partly from England but chiefly from Germany, with the best of intentions. Their importation must have cost the farmers of the country many millions of dollars in destruction of grain. But in spite of every man's hand being against them wherever they have spread, the house-sparrows have flourished and multiplied. In Great Britain the farmers used to pay for their deaths, and so provided pocket-money for boys afraid of the devising of home-made traps and in the use of the catapult. One common trap some of my readers may recall was an old-fashioned round sieve propped at one end by a stick to which a

string was attached. Some grain was sprinkled beneath and a little left outside by way of introductory temptation, and the boy with the other end of the string in his hand secreted himself until the birds were below the sieve. Then a sharp short pull, and the victims were securely caged. I suppose the farmers still continue to pay the boys to make war on the sparrow. On this continent, where we put more faith in parliament and congress than in individual effort, the sparrow has crept into the decrees of government and enjoyed a place of honor in budgets for the benefit of agriculture.

A READER asks about the sparrows' habit of congregating in holly and other bushes. Well, the sparrow is a social bird, and these are company of his kind. The old proverb, "Birds of a feather flock together," might well have been based on observation of sparrows. When some dozens of them thus securely hid in so safe a retreat as the prickly holly branches afford fill the air for no small distance around with their shrill chattering, only the deaf can fail to be aware of their presence. Buckland tells of passing "St. Dunstan's Church in London one day in November and hearing a most extraordinary noise which at first he attributed to a 'stem-pipe with a sore throat.'

but which turned out to be the music of thousands of sparrows among the branches of two trees in the churchyard. A man standing by said that they generally assembled in these trees about the end of September, and during the winter spent their days in the streets about Tower-Hill, picking up such food as they might find, and their nights in these trees." Rather curiously, two trees in Sparrow-pass, near the noted Angel Inn, London, were also said to furnish shelter for millions of sparrows, and from the name one would conclude that sparrows must have made it their centre for a long period of years. I suppose these things are changed to-day, for the observations were made sixty years ago, but the sparrows' descendants have no doubt found equally good quarters, and not too far from what William Cobbett used to call the Wen.

I THINK the first purpose of the sparrows in thus congregating is love of society, love of their kind, a dislike of being alone and they would be when once the mating season with its responsibilities was over. All summer there are some restless birds, and these perhaps form the nucleus of the winter's social group. And then there are the successive broods of young birds, already bound together by the bonds of a common

nest. The habit of flocking is found everywhere among many birds in the fall. The quail, for example, pool their young late in the season and large flocks of youngsters may be seen together. Prairie chicken flocks "packs" with the approach of winter and take to roosting in trees. One of the chief causes of the damage done by "blackbirds" to grain lies in the immense flocks of these birds that blacken the grain as they almost blacken the sky in their flight. Even birds of different species join in social groups. Thus the kinglets unite with the chickadees, and the red-winged blackbirds with the Brewers.

The flocks in the bushes undoubtedly obtain by their crowding together a good deal of agreeable and necessary warmth. We generally think of warmth from the standpoint of sheer comfort, but with birds and animals, as sometimes with human beings, warmth is related to food. To be hungry is to be less resistant to cold, and to be warm is to require less food. So when hunger presses there is some satisfaction in being huddled together and conserving the warmth of the little bodies as we bask up a fire and keep out the wasting oxygen when the fuel is low. Unfortunately somebody has to be on the outside, but even the evergreen leaves help to retain heat.

THERE is, too, a considerable measure of protection in numbers. The wily cat who is always on the prowl, seeking whom he may devour, is apt to be baffled by a crowd where he has to meet not only watchfulness but associated attack. A bushful of sparrows might be as bad as a hornet's nest. A small company of birds will put a dangerous hawk to flight with ease, and I have seen a company of crows harry a fox to death, at least when I saw the struggle Reynard could hardly drag one leg after the other and the end was near.

It is strange that with all his association with man the house-sparrow is not really a friendly bird. Look at his cousin, our little native chipping-sparrow with its brown cap. He will come right up to your feet in his trustfulness, and loves to follow you about the garden paths. But the house-sparrow is suspicious. The robin may keep his eye on you, but it takes a good deal to drive him off, but a lift of the finger will put the sparrow on the wing. Has he an inherited memory of man's treatment of him at other times and in other places, or is it, as is more likely, that this very suspiciousness has been one of the things that have contributed to his successful career as a bird in spite of farmers, legislators, small boys and cats?

Buffalo Reaches Asia Only To Be Gored To Death By Deer; Chinese Plot For Tiger Corpses To Get Lucky Gall Bladder

The Victoria Daily Times herewith presents the tenth weekly instalment of "Wild Cargo," the thrilling new personal account of the adventures of Frank Buck, the man whom thousands here know through that unforgettable moving picture record of his venturing into the jungles to capture wild animal specimens—"Bring Back Alive."

By FRANK BUCK
With EDWARD ANTHONY

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

Introducing American Bison (in the Flesh) to Far East

A FRIENDLY argument with a rather well-known zoologist—a man whom I've known and admired for many years—resulted in an unusual experiment as I've ever conducted in my long career as an animal collector. In one of these far-far-into-the-night debates I kept insisting that the American bison or buffalo could live and thrive in the tropical climate of southern Asia, while my friend kept telling me I was all wrong.

Our discussion took place some six or seven years ago. There was no precedent for my contention or my friend's, no American bison having ever been transported to Asia. In other words, we were both theorizing, my friend insisting that the American bison was strictly a temperate-zone animal which could not stand the humid atmosphere of Malaya or India, while I stuck to my belief that the species was a highly adaptable one and would do well, if properly handled, in much hotter climates than its normal one.

THERE is only one way to settle an argument such as this: and that is to go ahead and conduct an experiment. Which is what I did.

I was due to leave soon for Asia on an extensive collecting trip. If I could secure them I planned to take a pair of American buffalo with me. Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, whence I was sailing, has a fine collection of these historic animals. Through the courtesy of Herbert Fleischacker, generous patron of the local zoo, and John McLaren, superintendent of parks, I was able to secure two young males. They were sound and healthy examples of their species and ideally suited to my experiment.

MY PLAN was to present one of the animals to my friend, the Sultan of Johore, and to place the second in the Rangoon Zoo.

The Sultan of Johore, possessor of a private menagerie of his own, and a really distinguished authority on Asiatic animals, had always manifested interest in our buffalo, which he was in the habit of referring to as "the American sladang." (The sladang is the powerful forest bison of Southern Asia, and is one of the few hunted animals that have ever been known to turn the tables and actually stalk the hunter. On all counts this little-known beast and the tiger are the two most dangerous animals on the Asiatic continent.)

SEVERAL times in the course of my conversations with the Sultan I found myself answering questions about the American sladang. The subject fascinated His Highness. It was the one American animal about which he could not hear enough. He always referred to the bison in the past tense, and whenever I said, "Some day I'll try to get you one," he would say in reply, "American bluffer! There are none of these animals left." When I told him that there was still quite an American buffalo population, he stared incredulously and asked, "The same sladang as shot by your Buffalo Bill?"

I FINALLY succeeded in convincing His Highness that there were still quite a few honest-to-goodness bison left on the North American continent. Even when he decided to believe me he sought further confirmation, calling me over to the mantel-piece of his trophy-room to look at an old American print in which Buffalo Bill, leaning well out of the saddle, was bumping off a buffalo at a terrific rate. There they were, flesh-and-blood American buffalo, with light and slender hind-quarters and densely shaggy foreparts.

"Yes," I reassured H.H., "we still have some American buffalo just like those—and one day I hope to present you with one."

ONCE thought it remarkable that in this remote part of Asia there should be those who were familiar with the Buffalo, Bill days and other pioneer periods in our history. I no longer do. Our dime novels, I have learned, have gone round the world, and our Indians and covered wagons and Buffalo Bills of a vanished era are as well known to alert-minded Asiatic old-timers as our skyscrapers are to the new generations.

able kisser and never lost an opportunity to take a likely looking victim for a ride. After he had worked up the Japs to a real pitch of excitement he told them he was afraid he could not sell. It had been too much trouble to capture the creatures and he couldn't think of parting with either of them.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

American Buffalo From London Zoo Becomes Bully at Rangoon

OUR LAST stop was Hongkong, where we unloaded the pair of bison on the Knowlton Docks. Thousands of coolies work on these tremendous docks day and night they load and unload freight, some of them using the big cumbersome Chinese wheelbarrows, others working with carrying poles, and many of them bearing enormous loads on their shoulders. It is one of the world's most picturesque sights.

As the next boat for Singapore (my next stop) was not due until four days later, it was necessary to rig up a camp right on the dock where Lal could live with the animals and watch them.

I STOPPED at the Hongkong Hotel and spent my time looking up old friends. A couple of days after our arrival in Hongkong I decided to run over and see how Lal was making out on the dock. My visit was purely perfunctory for the boy was so trustworthy that I was sure he was giving the animals the proper care.

I found that Lal had rigged up quite an establishment. He had gathered up some old sailcloth and gunnybags and dunnage boards and had built a tent wall around the crates. I found him standing at the improvised entrance delivering a ballyhoo on the subject of his charges and collecting pennies—those big Chinese coppers as large as our quarters—from coolies who had made up their minds they would have to see these wonderful American animals that brought such good luck to the beholder.

Lal was not the least bit sheepish when I caught him. He said he felt sure I wouldn't mind—and he was right. He was taking good care of the animals and that was all that mattered. The boy did quite a business during his four days on the dock, playing to 200 or 300 Chinamen.

THE BOAT that took us to Singapore was an American freighter that made three stops in the Philippines—at Cebu, Iloilo and Zamboanga—to load copra, lumber and other cargo for Pacific Coast ports.

Invariably when I put in at Philippine ports on my way from Singapore or Calcutta to America with animals I have requests from American school teachers to permit them to bring children on board to view my specimens. Needless to say, I always comply; and when I have the time I make the rounds from cage to cage with the teachers and children and tell them all about the different animals.

Once when I pulled into these three ports on the Ss. Bepart, we carried the largest collection of animals ever assembled on one vessel—a collection comprising enough specimens to equip a fair-sized zoo—the schools were closed so that the children could view this great floating menagerie. I acted as a combination guide and lecturer and answered hundreds of questions that the children fired at me.

ALWAYS there were questions about the American buffalo. The textbooks used in these Philippine schools do not neglect the period in history when great herds of these animals roamed the western plains, and the children are tireless in their efforts to find out all about these species that are completely captive them. One child, looking at a huge Asiatic elephant, asked me, "Is the American buffalo as big as that?" Another wanted to know whether the bison could beat the Philippine domestic water buffalo, known as the carabao, in a fight. Inevitably other children sought information as to the number of buffalo that Buffalo Bill had killed. I answered their questions as best I could, the reply that made the deepest impression being my declaration that a full-grown American buffalo could dispose of the formidable carabao without much difficulty.

Now that I was returning to these Philippine ports where we had two and three-day stop-overs, I decided to get in touch with the school authorities and give the teachers a chance to bring their children around for a look at my pair of bison.

Although there was much interest, the children, I regret to report, were uniformly disappointed. My specimens were only a little over half-grown and not filled out and they stood only about five feet at the shoulders. One of



HIS IMPORTATION TO ASIA CAUSED FURORE

the children said, "When I saw you two years ago, Mr. Buck, you said an American buffalo could beat a carabao in a fight. Why my father has a carabao that could whip these two together!"

WHEN I arrived at Singapore the Sultan of Johore was away. (Johore and Singapore are only about fourteen miles apart.) So I decided to leave one buffalo at my compound near Singapore and go on with the other to Rangoon where, in addition to depositing the shaggy visitor from America, I had important business involving four elephants I planned to land for zoo and circuses.

I wired Friedlander that I was on my way to Rangoon with his bison and he met me at the boat with a motor lorry and a gang of zoo coolies. The zoo official was delighted with his acquisition and agreed right there on the dock to give me a fine elephant in exchange for it.

I supervised the uncrating of the bison and its installation in a shaded paddock where it could seek shelter when the sun was too blistering. The idea was to give the animal a chance to get used to the new climate by degrees.

A RECORD of the arrival of this American buffalo is to be found in The Rangoon Gazette for March 6, 1926, which said in part:

"A valuable addition to the animals at the Rangoon Zoo has arrived from America in the shape of a young American bison, about a year and a half old, and a splendid specimen of its class. The bison, the first of its species ever seen in Asia, was secured through the well-known American animal collector, Frank Buck, in exchange for an elephant. It arrived by boat via Singapore and was taken to the zoo, where yesterday it was the centre of attention."

A small fee to see the bison was charged by the zoo, and the animal earned its hay for a year in no time.

MY WORK in Rangoon over, I returned to Singapore. The Sultan was back in Johore, so I got him on the telephone and told him I had a present for him. I didn't say what it was, merely making a date to call on him the next day with it.

The Sultan was delighted when he found I had brought him an American sladang. He turned it loose in his deer park where he had a small herd of sambar, the biggest of Asiatic deer.

The Sultan's bison hadn't stood the long voyage as well as the Rangoon specimen. He was weak when we turned him loose, walking with difficulty and seeming stiff all over after his long stay in the crate.

I suggested to the Sultan that the bison be fenced off until he got his landings. The sambar deer is a formidable animal and I knew that the newcomer would be at a serious disadvantage if his Asiatic associates decided to be unfriendly.

"No," said the Sultan, "history tells me that your American sladang is a

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

Why Chinese Competed Keenly for Corpses of Tiger

MY IDEA of the strangest book that could possibly be written would be one dealing exclusively with Asiatic superstitions. One of the queerest chapters would be the one devoted to the various superstitions that prevail regarding animals.

There is, to begin with, the belief among the Chinese that the gall bladder of the tiger contains a panacea for all ills. There is no ailment, no matter how severe, that cannot be cured by the bitter gall—dried and taken internally—of the jungle's great striped cat. Diseases of the heart and lungs, so the legends go, disappear as soon as a little supply of tiger gall appears on the scene. For he who possesses this magic substance instantaneously becomes a lucky man, a favorite of the gods. Realizing the futility of trying to vanquish one so richly endowed, the demons of ill health move out of the body of the blessed, one and take up their abode in a frame that will offer less resistance.

THIS superstition about the curative powers of tiger gall once proved costly to me, under circumstances that eventually managed to get fairly exciting.

Practically all boats plying Far Eastern waters have Chinese stewards and crews; so it wasn't surprising that, on a trip I was making some years ago between Singapore and Hongkong (on a British freighter that carried a small passenger list) there should be considerable interest on the part of the help in the news that one of my tigers was sick. This animal was not well when I came on board, but I figured that a thorough worming would be good for what ailed it. The treatment left the big cat alarmingly weak—in fact, I had never before seen a husky full-grown tiger go to pieces in just that fashion—and it began to look as if the animal were developing serious complications.

A situation of this kind is always unpleasant; but it's all part of the business of collecting live animals. In the twenty years I have devoted to this work, I have naturally had a certain percentage of losses, most of these occurring on shipboard, so I'm always prepared for the worst when I put a load of live freight on board a vessel.

THERE ARE MANY contributing causes to such losses. Animals usually travel as deck cargo. If I happen to draw a ship that's low in the water, and then run into bad weather, with green seas coming over the sides, there are bound to be casualties. There can also be serious losses on a ship that rides high if I cannot get the proper deck space aboard her. Storms raise the devil with deck cargo that has no adequate protection; and in a situation like this I have to gamble on the weather. Factors enter into the thing that often make it necessary to take a tiger on the first available boat. Waiting for the next good boat with the proper accommodations may prove to be a matter of weeks, a schedule-breaking proposition that usually has to be passed up. Then one must also consider the fact that animals fresh from the jungle have a habit of dying even under first-class traveling conditions. Some of them are so delicately attuned that they cannot stand the sudden transition from the food they are used to in their natural state to the substitutes I am sometimes forced to use on shipboard.

THIS is by way of giving you a little peep into some of the risks connected with my business. And now let us get back to my sick tiger.

He kept getting worse and worse. I began to look as if I had won, and it much chance of saving him. I soon became apparent to the Chinese help that Lal (who accompanied me on the trip) and I were using heroic measures to keep the animal alive, and there was naturally much excitement among the stewards and the crew.

The stewards were Hainan boys and the deck crew Cantonese. I had not been on board that boat very long when it became plain to me that the Hainan stewards and the Cantonese crew hated each other. Enmities between different races of Chinese are a very ordinary phenomenon, and I saw nothing in the situation to get excited about.

Both the Cantonese and the Hainans were helping me in my work on that glorified tub. The Cantonese assisted me in loading and placing my specimens, shifting cages when I thought that necessary, rigging up awnings over cages, etc. The Hainan boys helped me in such matters as boiling the great quantities of rice I needed for my birds and small animals. There was other food for my specimens that had to be cooked and these boys always responded cheerfully.

ONCE it became known to all the help on board that my tiger was not expected to live, I got more service than ever. The Cantonese and the Hainans, in other words, were in com-

petition with each other for the remains. Each faction wanted to emerge with the gall bladder that meant so much good health to the lucky possessors.

One day the Cantonese boss came to me, and after standing first on one foot and then on the other, told me he understood my sick tiger was dying and that he would appreciate receiving the body. He volunteered to present me with the animal's skin if I would permit him to keep the body and remove the gall bladder. I promised to think the matter over and let him know—in which I showed real restraint, for I did not like the idea of the fellow feverishly waiting for my tiger to die.

SHORTLY after this visit from the Cantonese boss I received a call from the Hainanese chief steward, who, after bowing his way up to me in a series of near-somersaults, hemmed and hawed and finally reached the subject of my dying tiger. He, of course, also wanted the gall bladder. Somehow he did not offend me nearly so much as the other applicant. He seemed to realize I felt badly over the prospect of losing the animal, and once I thought he was on the point of tears. Maybe all this proves is that Hainan boys are better actors than Cantonese; yet, on the whole, I liked him better than the too hard-shelled Cantonese boss.

Despite which I made no promises. I told this representative of the Hainan interests that perhaps we had better wait for the tiger to die before disposing of his remains.

THE morning after my visit from the Canton and Hainan emissaries my tiger decided to pass out of the picture. I could not help feeling that it was a shame to lose a thousand dollars' worth of tiger (a fair price for a specimen of this kind), especially after risking my neck, as I had, to get him out of the pit in which I had trapped him, into a cage.

Lal and I yanked my tiger corpse out of his cage and deposited him on one of the hatches. Word of the death had not yet got out. As I stood there staring at the body and thinking what a pity it was that this animal had to die, the Hainan steward came along with some food supplies for my birds and small animals.

His eyes popped as he took a look at the dead jungle cat. Before he had a chance to say anything, I said, "Get your boys out and have 'em skin the tiger. Give me the skin and you can keep the gall." Had this Hainanese just been handed a million dollars he could not have been more demonstrative. I thought he would kiss me.

The situation, I felt, called for a drink. I went off to get it.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

Heathen, Seeking Lucky Gall Bladder, Poisons Tiger

WHEN I returned, about twenty minutes later, a strange sight greeted my eyes. The Hainan chief steward and two of his boys, knives in hand, were preparing to start skinning the tiger. The Cantonese boss was giving them a hot argument. I had promised the animal to him, he was saying, and he meant to have it. He was the rightful owner of that tiger's bladder and he had no intention of letting anyone take it away from him.

At this juncture Lal intervened. "Which of these Chinamen did you give it to, master?" he asked; adding that if I did not quickly decide I would see a Chinaman skinned instead of a tiger.

I told the boss he was mistaken; that I had not promised him the tiger. The stant-eyed roughneck had the nerve to call me a liar, at the same time giving one of the Hainan boys the elbow and knocking him over.

I WAS tempted then and there to knock that boss loose from his front teeth. But it is bad business to hit a member of a ship's crew, and by an epoch-making feat of restraint, I did not strike a blow. I confined myself to the comparatively ladylike business of grabbing the rascal by the back of the neck and sending him spinning a few feet—not more than a dozen at the outside. He banged his head against the rail and was not even knocked out, which shows that an animal of his color and arranged with a native gharry walla (hack driver) to get him back to Singapore. The poor devil would never have lasted out the return trip on foot.

A FEW days later I had occasion to call on Chop Joy Soon. I was surprised to find the lame would-be tukiener in the shop. He explained that he had heard from Soon that I was expected, and had taken the liberty to call on me. He humbly begged leave to apply for the job again, earnestly informing me that he had hit upon a means of overcoming his disabilities. A friend of his, he eagerly explained, had told him where he could secure some powdered leopard gall at a price he could meet. A few years before he had used to purchase skins of this wonder-working substance but he had not been able to meet the exorbitant price asked. Now he knew where he could get some cheap and his problem was solved. So was mine if I still wanted a tukiener.

I was forced to pretend that I had filled the vacancy. He never would have understood my lack of faith in powdered leopard gall.

stretched out in his cage, a pitiful sight. He was unquestionably dying the death of an animal that has been poisoned. He showed all the signs.

I WAS boiling mad. Someone had poisoned that animal and I meant to find out who it was.

It was only natural that I should find myself suspecting the boss. His exaggerated politeness ever since the death of the first animal was enough to make anyone suspicious. It looked like a crude effort to conceal something.

SHORTLY after the dying tiger went into his final convulsions, the boss, all solicitude, appeared on the scene. It was too bad I had lost another tiger, he told me. Such a fine one, too. But the animal was dead, and he hoped I would not mind his asking me for the body. The chief steward now had a tiger's gall bladder and he, the boss, would like to have one too. Could he take possession of the body?

I didn't answer his question. Instead I asked one—very pointed one. What I wanted to know was whether he had access to the ship's rat poison.

AS THE boss started stammering a reply Lal, who had been watering and feeding my birds, appeared on the scene. "Master," said Lal, "I saw this Chinaman near animal cages this morning. I think he put bad medicine in tiger boxes."

"Are you sure this is the man?" I asked.

Lal then said that there had been some doubt in his mind earlier in the morning—or he would have told me then—but now he was sure this was the man he had seen.

"I kill you!" the boss cried, giving Lal a look that tallied with his threat.

TURNING to Lal I instructed him to find the chief steward and bring him at once. The boss and I stood glaring at each other as the boy left to carry out my orders.

A few minutes later Lal returned with the boss of the Hainans. "Want another tiger gall?" I asked him. All smiles, he nodded his head till I thought it would come off.

"All right," I said, "take this tiger's skin, it's yours."

During my conversation with the steward the boss was going through some movements that I didn't exactly like, but I said nothing. He was beckoning angrily to Lal and pointing meaningfully to his sheath knife.

When I finished talking to the Hainan boy, I addressed the boss—"With my fist. I clipped him right on the chin and sent him spinning across the deck. As I have said, it is bad business to strike a member of a ship's crew—but I knew I could show plenty of provocation. The mate later thanked me for hitting the skunk."

SO IT goes. Because a Chinese boss wanted the magic key to permanent good health—a tiger's gall bladder—I was out an animal that would have brought me not less than \$1,000. The Chinese are almost as sold on the leopard's gall bladder as they are on that of the tiger, the principal difference being that the leopard is supposed to bring luck on a smaller scale. As in the case of the tiger, this good fortune has to do mainly with matters of health, part of the theory being that the gall spinning across the deck, as I have said, it is bad business to strike a member of a ship's crew—but I knew I could show plenty of provocation. The mate later thanked me for hitting the skunk."

ONE day there hobbled into my compound at Katong a lame emaciated Chinaman who announced that he wanted a job. It developed that he had made the journey on foot, all the way from Singapore, which is eight miles away. He had heard from Chop Joy Soon, a Chinese bird trader in Singapore, that I was looking for tukieners (boy-of-all-tasks), and he presented himself as an applicant for the job. He was obviously incapable of doing the hard work he would be called upon to do in the position he sought. I was forced to turn him down, telling why only when he pleaded for an explanation. I gave him a few coins and arranged with a native gharry walla (hack driver) to get him back to Singapore. The poor devil would never have lasted out the return trip on foot.

A FEW days later I had occasion to call on Chop Joy Soon. I was surprised to find the lame would-be tukiener in the shop. He explained that he had heard from Soon that I was expected, and had taken the liberty to call on me. He humbly begged leave to apply for the job again, earnestly informing me that he had hit upon a means of overcoming his disabilities. A friend of his, he eagerly explained, had told him where he could secure some powdered leopard gall at a price he could meet. A few years before he had used to purchase skins of this wonder-working substance but he had not been able to meet the exorbitant price asked. Now he knew where he could get some cheap and his problem was solved. So was mine if I still wanted a tukiener.

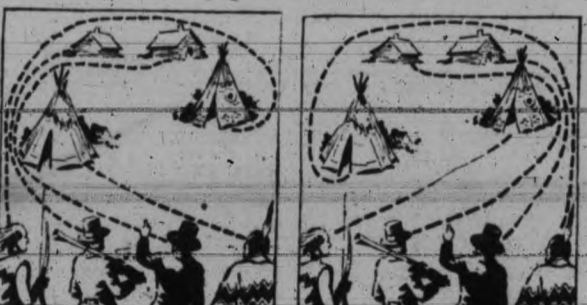
I was forced to pretend that I had filled the vacancy. He never would have understood my lack of faith in powdered leopard gall.

I recall an even wicker example of bow superstition works in the Far East. I will tell that story next Saturday.

(To be continued next Saturday)

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Answers To Puzzle Problems



The two possible routes, by which none of the four would cross the paths of the other three, are shown in the diagrams above. Obviously, however, if two men took one route and two another, their paths must cross.

The word illustrated by the picture on Children's Page is "Thanksgiving."

When a John D. Rockefeller Marries

The Bride Chooses a Programme of Bach Music on the Great Organ for 2,500 Scrutinized Guests Inside Riverside Church, and Carried to Thousands Outside by the 72-bell Tower-Carillon; Through Hedges of Chrysanthemums and Lilies the Bridal Party Proceeds to Altar; In Two Semicircles Across Front of Chancel the Bridesmaids and Ushers Group Themselves

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER III, grandson of the still-living founder of the Standard Oil fortune and its world-wide enterprises, was married the other day before two semi-circles of bridesmaids and ushers and before a congregation of 2,500 in the great Riverside Church, overlooking the Hudson River from Morning-side Heights, New York City.

Outside for two city blocks the streets were jammed with people, with battalions of police required to keep the driveway clear and allow only the properly invited to enter the church.

For those inside the church, the immense organ played a long programme of the bride's favorite Bach music. For the scores of thousands outside from the Riverside tower there rang out the seventy-two bells of the great Laura Spelman Rockefeller carillon, answering the touch of the keys by the organist seated adjacent to the organ in the chancel, and accompanying him in the wedding music.

COMES THE BRIDE

Oh, yes, about the bride. She was Miss Blanche Ferry Hooker, youngest of the four daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Elton Huntington Hooker of New York and Greenwich, Conn., and a descendant of Thomas Hooker, the founder of Hartford, Conn.

The bridegroom, besides being the grandson of the one and only "John D.", is also, on his mother's side, grandson of the late United States Senator Nelson Winthrop Aldrich. John D. III, is the eldest of the five sons of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., the present officiating head of the Rockefeller enterprises and philanthropies.

It was the first marriage of a member of the Rockefeller family in the new Riverside Church, to the construction of which the bridegroom's father has been such a generous contributor.

SEVERAL THOUSAND INVITATIONS

More than 2,500 persons prominent in the social as well as financial and banking worlds packed the church to

mount Avenue side, walking through the cloister to the main church. The bride and her father, also the bride attendants, used the Claremont Avenue entrance and went directly to the chapel, where they waited for the signal to form for the procession.

Ten church ushers were stationed in the North of vestibule and were distinguished from the wedding ushers by bouquets of white carnations. They were Chester H. Stevens, Robert S. Davis, Harry F. Fish, Maitly G. L. Harris, Dr. James K. Hoonbeck, Charles W. Marlow, Robert C. Munier, Robert G. Munro, Professor William D. Reeve and Nelson D. Thomson. Mr. Rockefeller's ushers wore gardenia boutonnières.

CHANCEL LIKE A FORMAL GARDEN

The floral decorations were simple and well arranged to conform to the architectural beauty of the church. The chancel represented a formal garden. Tall cypress trees were arranged at the back against the reredos, while low hedges of boxwood screened the choir stalls. In front of this hedge of evergreen and behind the chancel-rail there was another hedge of white chrysanthemums, the shaggy blossoms towering about a foot above the carved stone rail.

Lighted candles and golden vases filled with white chrysanthemums were on the altar. Large clusters of these white autumn flowers, interspersed with Japanese pink lilies, were attached to the end of alternate pews along the main aisle. This floral lane of white, pink and green extended from the door of the nave to the chancel steps, the entire length of the long aisle, about 250 feet, being covered with a green carpet that suggested a grassy garden walk between hedges of chrysanthemums and lilies.

BACH'S MUSIC CHOSEN BY BRIDE

While the many hundreds of relatives and friends were arriving and

were being seated by the twelve ushers, Harold Vincent Milligan, organist of the Riverside Church, played a programme of compositions by J. S. Bach at the request of the bride. The music included:

ATTENDANTS IN TWO SEMICIRCLES

The bride came next. She was escorted by her father to the chancel steps where the bridegroom and his brother, Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller who was best man, were waiting. On reaching the chancel, the bride and attendants in two semicircles, one on each side of the chancel, that extended from the altar, down the chancel steps and ending in front of the two first pews in which were seated the bride's parents on the left side and Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller on the right side of the church.

Mr. Hooker gave his daughter in marriage. Her princess gown of peau d'ange were extremely long in front and the skirt, which was shaped at the waist line with a few fine tucks, spread into a long fan-shaped train. The fitted bodice was buttoned up the back from the waist to the severe neck line and was finished with long mosquito sleeves. A narrow band of peau d'ange held in place her veil of tulle that was edged with a narrow border of point applique lace, worn by her mother when a bride. She carried a bouquet of white pansies and white orchids with mauve centres.

BRIDAL ATTENDANTS' GOWNS

The gowns of the bridal attendants were copies of that worn by the bride, only made with shorter trains and in fuchsia shades. That of the maid of honor was of deep purple and those of the other attendants of fuchsia red. All wore short tulle veils to match their gowns. The maid of honor's bouquet was of shaded pink African daisies tied with wide red velvet ribbon, while those of the others

were of deep purple pansies and pink African daisies tied with purple velvet ribbon.

The ceremony was a trifle from the usual form, in as much as it concluded with the following words repeated by young Mr. Rockefeller, "With this ring I thee wed and promise the husband's protection and care."

After the benediction had been pronounced by Dr. Fiedick, while Mr. Rockefeller and his bride were still kneeling on the white satin prie dieu, "Benediction" was sung by a quartette of women voices, members of the church choir, who were stationed behind the reredos or chancel screen.

Mendelssohn's wedding march was played on the organ by Mr. Milligan as the couple left the chancel, and at the same time M. Lefevre, the Belgian carillonneur, played the same wedding music on the carillon. M. Lefevre continued playing the chimes until long after 5 o'clock.

RECEPTION AT COLONY CLUB

Mr. Rockefeller and his bride left the church for the Colony Club, where there was a reception for near relatives and close friends.

The couple received in the ballroom against a background of trees of white chrysanthemums and evergreens. These same flowers were arranged between the windows and huge cedar trees were grouped in the corners of the room.

The mothers of the bride and bridegroom assisted in receiving. Mrs. Hooker wore a gown of mulberry-colored velvet, a small velvet hat to match, and a Victorian chinchilla fur cape. She had a corsage of mauve orchids.

Mrs. Rockefeller's gown was of dark-green velvet, with which she wore a close-fitting toque of the same shade of velvet and a sable scarf. She wore a corsage of gardenias.

GUESTS SEATED ABOUT WEDDING CAKE

After the bride and bridegroom had received the congratulations of their many relatives and friends a buffet



John D. Rockefeller III, grandson of the founder of the oil fortune, is shown here with his bride, the former Miss Blanche Ferry Hooker of Greenwich, Conn., after their marriage in New York. Young Rockefeller is twenty-six, his bride twenty-three.

supper was served. They were seated at one large table with a large Blanche cake in the centre and decorated with Blanche sweet peas.

John D. Rockefeller, head of the family and grandfather of the bridegroom, was not present at the church or reception. He left two days before for his winter home in Florida. Nor were Mr. and Mrs. William T. Aldrich present, owing to the recent death of George W. Davenport, father of Mrs. Aldrich. The other members of both families, however, were present, as were many near relatives and close friends.

The bridegroom attended the Browning School in New York, the Loomis School, Windsor, Conn., and Princeton University.

HONEYMOON IN EUROPE

Mr. Rockefeller and his bride will go to Europe for a month, and on their return will live in New York. He is associated with his father in business.

The bride was graduated from Miss Chapin's School in 1927 and four years later from Vassar College. She was introduced to society the winter after her graduation from Miss Chapin's School.

The bridegroom attended the Browning School in New York, the Loomis School, Windsor, Conn., and Princeton University.

How New Arabian Nights Achievements Of Broadcasting Crown Romance Of Communication From Days Of Ancient Beacon Fires

By W. M. THOMPSON

Assistant Manager Department of Communications, Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines

IN A TERRITORY comprising nearly 3,000,000 square miles, approximately 40,000,000 votes were cast in the United States presidential election this month. Early in the evening the returns were sufficiently complete to definitely establish the fact that there had been a complete change in the government. From within a short period after the closing of the polls in the Atlantic states until after midnight, there was poured into the homes of everyone in the United States and Canada equipped with a receiving set, and who cared to listen in, a steady stream of information concerning the election results.

Contrast this with the conditions which existed in 1840 when a similar election was taking place. In those days, communication with those at a distance meant just one thing—travel. Travel in person, or by messenger, on foot or on horseback, in the lumbering coaches of the day, or by sea. In the comparatively small area of that day it took weeks to secure the information which can now be compiled in a few hours.

Within the comparatively brief space of 100 years, there has taken place a complete industrial and social revolution. Trade which was formerly confined to luxuries, has by means of improvement in transportation and communication, been extended to include every product of mankind. What was once a big world is now a small world. Nothing comes to pass without the whole world knowing of it. Time and not space has become the real measure of the globe, and the British Empire of to-day is more compact than the British Isles of the past.

One of the vital factors in this great achievement is the art of communication. The history of communication is a romantic tale of the efforts of man to conquer time and space—from time immemorial man felt the urge to communicate with his fellow man at a distance. The water towers of the ancient Greeks, columns of smoke, beacon fires, the semaphore and the ton-ton of the South African natives were some of the methods adopted.

To his intents and purposes, however, up to the period I have just described the world had made no practical progress in the art of communication.

Following the suggestion made by an anonymous writer in Scott's Magazine in England, in 1753, many scientists, including L'Assize and Genet in 1774, Ronalds in 1803, Aitken and Sturgeon who invented the electric magnet in 1825, continued the principle of the Morse code to the gradual development of system.



TELEGRAPH HISTORIAN—W. M. Thompson, assistant manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway's department of communications, Winnipeg.

CANADA was not slow in adopting the new means of communication. The Montreal Telegraph Company, organized in 1846, constructed a line between Toronto and Niagara Falls (Exhibit "A"). Other companies were formed and lines built throughout the continent. The Great North Western Telegraph Company brought the telegraph into Winnipeg.

The telegraph came to British Columbia through the scheme of P. D. Collins, who conceived the idea of establishing communication between the U.S. and Europe by means of an overland line from San Francisco north to Columbia and Alaska, a short cable across the Behring Strait and a land line through Siberia to Moscow.

AS SOON as the telegraph was an assured success men began to desire similar communication between continents. It was the discovery of gutta serena and a method for applying it as insulation to wires that made such a project possible. The first effective submarine wires were laid between Dover and Calais in 1851. The first deep sea cable on this side of the Atlantic was laid between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island by Mr. P. N. Giesborne, an English engineer. Giesborne then conceived the idea of laying a cable between Canada and Newfoundland, but was unable to secure the necessary capital. In 1854, he met Cyrus W. Field, a retired merchant of means, who became very much interested in cable connecting Cape Breton and

Newfoundland was successfully laid in 1856. Field then went to England—to raise the necessary funds to finance an attempt to lay a cable from Newfoundland to Ireland.

After careful investigation and many experiments, the first cable was started on August 5, 1857, from Ireland, the cable being carried by the U.S. Niagara. After laying 830 miles the cable broke and was lost. Field and his associates lost \$500,000 in this attempt. In June, 1858, a second attempt was made, and on August 6 the cable was successfully laid between the Irish Coast and Newfoundland.

THE cable was then thrown open for public service; but after the exchange of some 400 messages the cable ceased functioning due to defective insulation. Further progress was delayed by the Civil War. In 1865, an attempt was made to lay a cable of improved design, but, again, after completing two-thirds of the distance, the cable was lost—and it was necessary to raise fresh capital and start all over again. Finally, in July, 1866, the cable was successfully laid, later the lost cable was picked up and spliced, and both cables were in operation for many years.

To the intomitable courage of Cyrus W. Field belongs the credit of having made the Atlantic cable possible. Quick to realize the importance of the telegraph in its early days, Great Britain was willing to furnish the necessary funds. In the field of international communication—Great Britain has developed the leading code of her great Dominion, a cable and radio system which is predominant. Great Britain took the lead in cable communication because of her commercial enterprise, her shipping interests and because communication was more important to her than to any other nation in the world.

At the present time there are 400,000 miles of submarine cables in operation. Improvement in apparatus has greatly increased the speed and eliminated manual relays. The modern cables are capable of a transmission speed of 500 words a minute as compared with five or six words possible with the original cables. Instead of the old mirror galvanometer which necessitated the receiving operator sitting in a dark room, to read slowly the deflected beam of light and call out the signals to an attendant in an adjoining room, automatic printer operation is now the usual method.

WE NOW come to another form of communication. Doctor Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh in 1847, and moved to Canada in 1870, locating in Brantford, Ontario. Dr. Bell was a teacher in vocal physiology and as such was acutely interested in corrective methods of speech. While engaged in this work, Dr. Bell conceived the idea that it was possible for him to build an instrument that would transmit the sound of the human voice. Then fol-

lowed months of experiments without apparent success. Edinburgh, Brantford, Boston and Salem all claim that Bell conceived the idea of the telephone in their respective cities. How the fact remains that it was in Boston that we have the first record of human speech being transmitted over wire. On March 10, 1876, Dr. Bell was located in the attic of his Boston house with his peculiar-looking apparatus. A wire led from that apparatus to the basement, where Watson was at work with similar apparatus. Finally all was ready and Doctor Bell spoke into this instrument these words: "Mr. Watson, come here, I want you."

Watson heard the words; rushed from the room and ran up three flights of stairs crying, "I hear you, I hear you!"—and thus the voice of the telephone was born.

DR. BELL exhibited his invention at the Centennial Exhibition which was being held in Philadelphia that same year. Many thousands of people took a brief look at his exhibit and passed it by, displaying no interest. Even the judges were reluctant to examine his apparatus. Finally the judges were persuaded to make an inspection, but, as the story goes, it was only the presence of President Don Pedro of Brazil, a personal friend of Dr. Bell, and who expressed amazement and delight with the new invention, which convinced the judges that all was something worth while after all. The exhibit was removed to a place of honor from then on and was viewed with wonder and amazement by many thousands.

At the close of the exhibition Dr. Bell took his instrument and went back to Boston to work out his problem of securing money with which to develop, build and install telephone systems. Development was slow and proceeded against great odds. Apparatus was crude and results not very satisfactory. It was not until about 1886 that the telephone was considered commercially satisfactory and practicable.

AFTER the success of land and submarine telegraph were established, scientists began to search for means of communication without wires. Hertz, a German scientist, discovered the phenomenon of the passage of electric waves through the ether, and the means of sending those waves.

MARCONI'S investigations in 1895 led him to believe that Hertzian waves could be used for telegraphing without wires. He went to England in 1896 and with the assistance of the British post office continued his experiments. He erected his first station at the Needles, Isle of Wight, in November, 1897. In 1900 a contract was made with the British Admiralty for the installation of Marconi's apparatus on twenty-six of His Majesty's ships and six shore stations.

It is interesting at this date to recall that Marconi was required by the terms of his first contract with the British Admiralty to guarantee a transmitting and receiving range of twelve miles. The rescue of the crew of the S. S. Mathews on March 3, 1899, made possible by wireless, was the first of a long list of timely rescues, and the saving of a large number of lives which stands to the credit of wireless telegraphy.

THE sentence was written from Washington by Morse, at the Baltimore terminus at 8:45 a.m. on Friday, May 24, 1844, by his first, transmitted from Washington to Baltimore, and was indited by my much-loved friend, Annie G. Ellsworth. (Signed) Samuel F. B. Morse, superintendent of Electric-Magnetic Telegraphs.

FIRST TELEGRAM EVER TRANSMITTED—Photostatic copy of the first telegraphic message ever transmitted. This message, written from Washington by the inventor of the telegraph, Samuel F. B. Morse, and transmitted by the Electric-Magnetic Telegraphs to Baltimore, May 24, 1844. At right are the symbols with the letters they stand for produced in script below, making out the words: "What Hath God Wrought?" At top, left, is the following message in Morse's handwriting: "This sentence was written from Washington by me at the Baltimore terminus at 8:45 a.m. on Friday, May 24, 1844, being the first ever transmitted from Washington to Baltimore by telegraph and was indited by my much-loved friend, Annie G. Ellsworth. (Signed) Samuel F. B. Morse, superintendent of Electric-Magnetic Telegraphs."

1912, when 705 lives were saved through the aid of radio, the regulations were considerably stiffened. Ships carrying a certain number of passengers were required to maintain continuous watches day and night. To-day, practically all sea-going vessels are so equipped with wireless apparatus.

ONE of Marconi's early ambitions was to span the Atlantic with wireless signals. Scooped at by scientists, Marconi persisted in his efforts and established a powerful transmitting station at Poldhu, Cornwall, England. He proceeded in 1901 to Signal Hill, St. John's, Newfoundland, and there he was successful in picking up pre-arranged signals—the letter "N"—from Poldhu over a distance of 1,800 miles.

In 1902 there was established at Glace Bay, N.S., the first transatlantic wireless station on this continent. This was made possible by the co-operation of the Canadian Government, who provided the necessary funds. Messages were exchanged between the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada, and King Edward VII. In December of that year, and public service between Glace Bay and Clifden, Ireland, was inaugurated October 17, 1907. This was the beginning of a long-distance wireless system which now connects all parts of the globe.

Canada has held an important place in the development of communications, and it is interesting to note that in 1902, the year which saw the establishment of the station at Glace Bay, the Pacific cable was completed between Bamfield and Australia, and a

message sent to Sir Sanford Fleming at Ottawa to Governor-General at Ottawa was the first message to circle the world by the "All-Red Route."

IN 1921, just twenty years ago, the communication situation was something like this: Telegraph and cable service had been extended all over the world and great improvement had been achieved in operating methods. Wireless telegraphy had come into competition with the cables. The telephone had gone through a period of great expansion, especially on this continent. Telephone conversations were, however, limited to a distance of approximately 1,500 miles. In order to carry on a conversation between Vancouver and Montreal, it would have been necessary to have strung a pair of wires probably as thick as your arm.

The invention of the Fleming tube in 1904 and the three-element vacuum tube in 1907 by Dr. Lee de Forest had, however, paved the way for a spectacular advance in communication science. Telephone engineers were able to make use of these tubes, which amplify weak currents many times in a telephone repeater, which made telephone conversation possible over practically any distance. The first transatlantic telephone was inaugurated between New York and San Francisco in 1915 at the time of the opening of the World's Fair in the latter city.

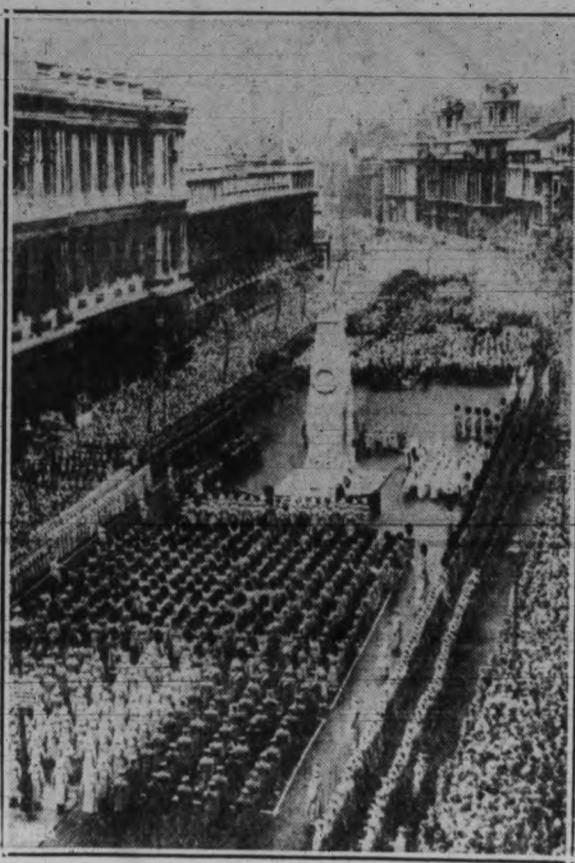
Radio broadcasting followed in 1920 when the first official broadcast was made by the Westinghouse Electric Company from KDKA, Pittsburgh. More recent developments, all due to the vacuum tube, are the beam system of wireless telegraphy, which was inaugurated between Canada and England in 1926, transoceanic telephone service in the following year, facsimile transmission of documents and the transmission of pictures by wire.

THERE are approximately 35,000,000 telephones in the world. It is possible for you to pick up the phone in your office or in your home and be connected to 32,900,000 of those telephones. It is true 61 per cent of these phones are on the North American continent, but by a combination of land and wireless service, a possible 32,900,000 telephones are available to Europe, South America, Bermuda, Honolulu, Australia and to a number of ships sailing the ocean.

WHILE the simple electro-magnet gave us the telegraph and the telephone and is still an integral part of practically all forms of communication, the invention of the vacuum tube is undoubtedly the most remarkable achievement in the communication field. It has made possible carrier telephony, by means of which several conversations can be carried on over one pair of wires. In addition to a telephone conversation, it has brought us the New Arabian Nights' entertainment of broadcasting.

Mysterious "C," Head of British Navy Secret Service, Revealed

BRITAIN'S TRIBUTE TO WAR DEAD



Thousands gathered near the famous Cenotaph in Whitehall, London, in observance of Armistice Day. King George, Queen Mary and other members of the royal family were in attendance. The photograph shows the inspiring scene as massed troops and a great throng of civilians joined in the observance.

British Motorists Seek To Get Rid of Big Horsepower Tax

LONDON—Reform of motor-car taxation is again in the news and Minister of Transport, Pybus has been urged to reconsider the incidence of the horsepower tax. It will be recalled that this tax is £1 per annum for each rated horsepower.

For many years this tax has hampered the industry. It proved for long a serious obstacle to the export business, compelling British makers to concentrate upon the smaller engine units.

To-day the tax is a big factor in the price of the second-hand car. Second-hand high-powered cars are practically unsaleable. It is no uncommon thing for a road-worthy car to be seen advertised for £15 cash—on which the annual road tax is £30.

Mr. Pybus the other day at a dinner of the Society of Motor Manufacturers was asked on the question of this horsepower tax. And he came in for a warlike reception.

In Great Britain the motorist is the

BARN DANCE AND POLKA ALL THE RAGE NOW IN SMART LONDON CIRCLES

LONDON—As one of the signs of winter, the old-fashioned dances are returning to the ballroom. They are far too strenuous for summer evenings.

The dear old polka of long ago is one of the dances that is coming back. Along with it are the barn dance and the old-fashioned waltz. And they are being performed in the very best places. For instance, in the Savoy Hotel—the place in London now for dinners and dances—every night the evening's dancing is finished up with a rousing polka or barn dance.

WOMEN SUFFER ANGUISH IN SLIMMING EFFORTS; DOCTOR LISTS DIETS

LONDON—"The consulting rooms of many doctors, particularly in the West End, are visited by numbers of young women patients whose illness is due to their efforts at slimming," said Dr. Gerald Slat in his lecture at the Institute of Hygiene.

Real mental anguish and untold misery are endured by women who are trying to lose weight, according to this physician. He said that women fasting on the diets suggested by beauty experts, coupled with doses of anti-weight drugs, land themselves in a state of health which needs two or three months' treatment to relieve.

To lose weight scientifically—and safely—he suggested these diets:

Breakfast—One egg, 1 oz. bread, 1 oz. milk, 1 oz. vegetables. **Dinner**—One cup bouillon, 3 oz. lean meat, 4 oz. vegetables. **The vegetables may be** cucumbers, spinach, asparagus, endive, celery, mushrooms, tomatoes, Brussels sprouts, watercress, cauliflower, radishes, cabbage or onions. **All sweet and alcoholic drinks must be avoided; no fried foods should be eaten; no hard or butter used in cooking; vegetables should be cooked without milk or oil and no dressing allowed.** In addition, he declares, a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda should be taken in fluid twice a day to prevent acidosis. Fluids can be taken ad lib.

Another diet he suggested was: **Breakfast**—Orange juice, poached egg on toast, 1½ lb. butter and coffee. **Lunch**—Braised sweetbreads and mushrooms, orange and grape salad, pineapple sherbet. **Dinner**—Tomato bouillon, baked halibut, parsley, potato, spinach, snow pudding, coffee.

BUT BRITISH CLAP BAN ON WAR SECRETS

Compton Mackenzie's Book Tells of Exploits of Uncanny Agent of Britain.

Captain Cumming Supplied Most of Information About German Naval Developments

LONDON—Intense interest has been aroused, not only in England but in other countries, by the British Government's suppression of "Greek Memories" and the prosecution of its author, Compton Mackenzie, as announced by the British Government.

For the book, in addition to revealing the identity of "C," the mysterious and uncanny efficient head of the Naval Secret Service during the World War—the late Captain Mansfield Cumming—contained documents stated in court by the librarian of the Foreign Office to be still "secret and confidential."

"Greek Memories" was withdrawn from circulation a few hours after it was published, but a copy was obtained by The Daily Telegraph of London, and both an editorial writer and the paper's naval expert reveal something of the personality and some of the exploits of Captain Cumming.

The editor, who was a personal friend of Whitehall's "Man of Mystery," says: "I was one of the very few who knew the redoubtable 'C' in pre-war days and the nature of the work he was doing."

"Captain Mansfield Cumming, R.N., was very different from the popular conception of a secret service agent. A short, stocky figure, he bore the unmistakable stamp of the naval officer. His manner had all the brevity of the sea, and I personally always found him a most genial companion, with an acute sense of humor."

"Before the war he accomplished wonders with a small staff and a very slender budget. It was largely through his efforts that the Admiralty was kept well posted about German naval developments. His office was in the flat of No. 2 Whitehall Court, and many were the strange visitors who were interviewed there."

"After the outbreak of war 'C's' department underwent a big expansion, and work went on at high pressure until after the armistice. In 1919 Captain Cumming was made a K.C.M.G. for his services. He died in June, 1923, worn out by the strain of many years of exacting and nerve-racking work for his country."

The comment of the paper's naval expert, Hector C. Bywater, reads, in part: "The identity of this remarkable man, who before and during the war probed the naval and military secrets of the central powers, is revealed in print for the first time. 'C' was the late Captain Sir Mansfield Cumming, K.C.M.G., G.C.B., on the retired list of the Royal Navy. From his chambers at Whitehall Court—above the Admiralty Club—he controlled all the foreign ramifications of the secret service, working in close collaboration with Colonel Sir Vernon Kelly, the famous 'K,' who was responsible for counter-espionage in Great Britain."

"'C' was originally under the Foreign Office, but during the war it was transferred to the War Office."

"Mr. Mackenzie had heard much of 'C' before he actually met him. His mysterious chief had been described as 'an extraordinary old bird; obstinate as a mule, with a chin like the cut-water of a battleship.'"

"He was also told the story of how Captain Mansfield Cumming had lost his leg. 'This was the first time I heard 'C's' real name. Apart from the initial, he was usually known as Captain Spencer,' the author says, and goes on:

"In the autumn of 1914 his son, a subaltern in the Seaforth, was being driven home in a fast car on some urgent intelligence mission in the area of operations. The car, going at full speed, had crashed into a tree and overturned, pinning Captain Cumming by the leg and flinging his son out on his head."

"The boy was fatally injured, and his father, hearing him moan something about the cold, tried to extricate himself from the wreck of the car to put a coat over him; but struggle as he might he could not free his smashed leg. Thereupon he had taken out a penknife and hacked away at his smashed leg until he had cut it off, after which he had crawled over to his son and spread a coat over him, being found later lying unconscious by the dead boy."

"While Mr. Mackenzie was Intelligence Officer in Athens he made several attempts to intercept the German Legation mail, and at length succeeded. Among the documents hidden away in cushions was a letter from the Queen of the Hellenes to a German relative. This was returned to the Queen, with an apology, by our Foreign Office. Some of the captured papers were of such a nature that their publication would have been very damaging to the German cause, but the Foreign Office was too squeamish to use them in this way."

"There is a vivid description of the scenes in Athens in December, 1916, when French and British naval landing parties came into conflict with Greek troops."

"When the fusillade was at its hottest the British minister, Sir Francis Elliot, ran out of the legation waving his umbrella and ordered everybody to stop firing at once."

"His appearance as he hurried into the line of fire was described to me afterward as like that of an elderly gentleman waving his umbrella to stop a bus."

"During the British occupation of the Cyclades word was received that four police officers of Tenos had escaped to Andros, taking with them over 30,000 drachmas of public money. They were run to earth in a monastery, regaling themselves with a large pie."

"They were covered by pistols, and Hugh Whittall demanded sternly of the chief officer what he had done with the money. When he denied all knowledge of it Whittall suddenly said: 'You've grown very fat since you started eating that pie,' with which remark he whipped out a knife and slashed it through what appeared to be the chief officer's paunch. Immediately hundreds of gold and silver coins gushed out, to run, jingling and tinkling, along the flags of the refectory."

"Mr. Mackenzie records several fruitless expeditions along the Greek coast in search of 'petrol' and 'benzene' dumps which were reported to have been established for the use of German U-boats. It is said that our Intelligence people in Athens should have remained unaware of the fact that neither fuel would have been of any use to the German submarines, since these Diesel-engined craft used nothing but heavy oil."

Former British M.P. and Ex-Spy, Now Buddhist Monk



ELECTED TO THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS



THE BRITISH LINCOLN AS HE APPEARS TO-DAY



ARRESTED IN NEW YORK AND EXTRADITED



IN THE FLOWING ROBES OF A BUDDHIST MONK



WARNED BRITAIN OF HIS "POWER" IN ASIA

LONDON MOVES TO OPEN MORE SUNDAY CINEMAS; OTHER CITIES FOLLOW

LONDON—London likes its Sunday cinema shows and is out for more and more of them, taking occasion of every legal opportunity gradually to open the city still wider on the Sabbath.

The current move to open cinema theatres in London at 3.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon instead of at 6 o'clock, however, has been opposed by a deputation from the Sunday schools organized by the Lord's Day Observance Society before the London County Council.

Popularity of Sunday theatres is growing so rapidly in England and is sweeping through the provinces. The Birmingham Licensing Justices have just decided to permit the Sunday opening of Birmingham cinemas. Discussions of openings are under way in Manchester and other large centres. In sports and outdoor amusements, Britain has gone over to the Continental Sunday, with her beaches, golf courses and speedways crowded on the Sabbath. Now the move is for a bigger Sunday for the people who are confined to the cities.

Having been defeated on the question of Sunday opening, the Lord's Day Observance Society and those who think with it, maintain that the L.C.C. ought not to permit this important extension of Sunday entertainment during the hours of religious worship and instruction. The Sunday school authorities are afraid that their work will be seriously injured.

272 CINEMAS AFFECTED

The L.C.C.'s decision will affect 272 London cinemas. The cinema theatres will actually open at 3.30 to allow half an hour's music being given before the performance. The extension would allow of three programmes instead of two as at present. The opponents think that this London example will be quickly imitated in other parts of the country, where evening Sunday cinema performances are now permitted, and that 3 to 11 would become the normal hours. The hours of opening are not specified in the Sunday Entertainment Act, this being left to the local authorities, but the protesters assert that afternoon opening was never contemplated by Parliament.

TWENTY-FOUR CYLINDERS IN NEW ENGLISH ENGINE

LONDON—Twenty-four cylinders, turning over the crankshaft at 25,000 revolutions a minute, is the new automobile engine turned out by Prof. A. M. Low, British scientist and inventor.

The engine, termed "the fastest automobile engine in the world," dispenses with inlet and exhaust valves and is said to never need decarbonizing.

A multiplicity of cylinders seems to be the trend in English automobile style this season. Numerous twelves and sixteens are seen on the market, the idea being to sell the customer the idea that he is getting more for his money when he gets two or four more cylinders in his car.

BODY TO FIT ENGINE

Professor Low's engine, although not yet incorporated in an automobile, may be soon, it is said. The design of the car will be something new in the automobile field. It will consist of a very long hood, followed by the conventional body of a regular passenger car, giving it an unusual appearance.

As the result of the high rate of revolutions, this engine is said to be exceptionally smooth in action. The cylinders are employed in V formation and without any valves or attendant timing mechanism. Because of the few moving parts it is said to be the quietest in operation.

SUPERCHARGERS FEED GAS

Gasoline is fed into the cylinder chambers under pressure. Superchargers are used to feed gasoline. The mixture does not explode as much as it burns, thereby eliminating all jerky motions and giving less exhaust noise.

"The engine will need little maintenance," it is said. "Experiments show that the high rate of flow of the gas prevents any carbon forming on the pistons or cylinders. In addition there are no valves to adjust."

Despite its enormous rate of revolution and the large number of cylinders, the engine will be produced as a twenty-horsepower unit.

Ignatius T. Trebitsch-Lincoln, Known As "Man Of Many Religions," Leaves Wide Trail Of Trouble

LAST MINUTE FROM LONDON

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times—London—The novelist A. S. M. Hutchinson made a fortune out of "The Winter Comes." His sister Vere Hutchinson was a novelist, too. She wrote "The Naked Man" and several other books which had a moderate success. But her will, just published, shows that she left only £339.

John McCormack, the singer, has confessed that his voice has earned him as much as £15,000 a year.

The giant liner Olympic is being repaired following the discovery of a small crack in what is technically described as "one of the journals of the crank shaft." It was had back that her sailings had to be canceled, because more than £100,000 has been spent on this liner in the past four years. Of that sum £50,000 went to improving her luxurious passenger accommodation.

There is talk of a special memorial exhibition of Sir William Orpen's works which may be held at Burlington House after Christmas.

PRINCE STARTS RED FLOWER FAD

He Creates Vogue For Carnations in Evening Dress

Queen Maud His Aunt Invents Skirt and Jumper Fashion For Women

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times—London—It was Queen Maud of Norway, sister of King George of Britain, who invented the skirt and jumper fashion for women. So she joins the select ranks of the few people in Europe who give the lead as to what the others shall wear.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George are recognized fashion leaders for men. The Prince of Wales started the vogue for a red carnation buttonhole for evening dress. The Earl of Westmoreland is another man whom the outfitters watch—especially for his Shetland pullover. Some of our other distinctive dressers are:

The Earl of Londesborough, who introduced the walnut brown soft felt hat.

Lord Fairhaven, who has the smartest umbrellas in London.

The Earl of Dudley, who is smart although he wears grey flannel trousers.

The Duke of Connaught, recently seen in a pale pink shirt, with a navy blue serge suit and white kid gloves.

There is also Sir Austen Chamberlain, who was the only man wearing a silk hat at the recent opening of Parliament.

Queen Maud Keen On Ivory Collecting

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times—London—Queen Maud's love of British things has even got her into trouble.

One year the monarch of Norway, who is the sister of King George and spends much of her time in England, spent some hectic days busily buying Christmas presents in London. And a Norwegian newspaper promptly criticized her for not buying all her presents at home.

She is interested in everything. These are some of the recreations she has enjoyed: Riding, skating, cycling, flying, dancing, motoring.

But her real hobby is collecting ivory. She has scores of little ivory statues and art objects, and some huge gold-mounted tusks.

LONDON—Heads of the British Secret Service and of Scotland Yard breathed a sigh of relief the other day when they learned that the Belgian authorities had booted out of Brussels and back into Germany Ignatius Timothy Trebitsch-Lincoln, forger, spy and self-admitted enemy of Britain. The farther that man is from English shores the better pleased is British officialdom.

Probably no man who ever broke into news print has had a stranger career than this deportee. In his time he has changed names, religions, citizenships, vocations, with the same ease and facility with which a snake casts off its old skin.

He was born in Paks, Hungary, in 1879. His father was a Jewish trader in grain. In 1897 he turned up in London, still Trebitsch, but having been converted to the Presbyterian faith. In 1901 he left for Canada, charged with the mission of converting the Jews. But he soon changed religions again, this time becoming a member of the Church of England and being given charge of a small church at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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ELECTED AN M.P.

Then he reappeared in England. By this time he had a hyphenated name and was known as Trebitsch-Lincoln. He acted for a time as curate of a church. Next this sampler of all the faiths became a Quaker, got interested in politics, was nominated as a Liberal candidate for the House of Commons from the Darlington district and was elected.

When the World War broke out he was for a time censor of Hungarian letters in the postoffice and was then sent on a mission to Rotterdam. Upon his return he pretended to have wormed great secrets out of the Germans and made himself a nuisance at the Admiralty. The official line, suspected him of treachery and in 1916 he left suddenly for the United States.

Shortly afterward he was arrested in New York on a charge of forgery, preferred by the British authorities. Before that, being needy, he had written some newspaper articles in which he told how he had double-crossed Britain in favor of Germany, repelled, as he said, by British cruelty to aliens in England. He loudly proclaimed against his arrest, saying it was a frame-up by the British to get him back to London so they could deal with him as a spy.

In February, 1916, he escaped from jail, but was arrested by detectives shortly afterward while strolling on Broadway. He had shaved off his mustache and thought he was completely disguised. In May, 1916, the United States Supreme Court decided he must be extradited, and he was sent back to England for trial.

TRIED IN ENGLAND

Speaking to the jury during his trial, he said: "I've had many strange adventures in my short life, but none has come up to this. One, it is most, most entertaining! Get the picture—this great and mighty British lion is afraid and shaking before me—I, T. T. Lincoln."

The judge was not a bit afraid. He sent him to penal servitude for three years and in 1919, when the sentence was completed, he was deported to Hungary. He turned up in September, 1919, on a visit to Amerongen, where the ex-Kaiser was staying. He was supposed to be on a mission for the German monarchists, but it was carefully given out that he had seen only the ex-Kaiser's staff officers.

"I told the British I would devote my life to working against Britain. I am already beginning."

REBEL IN GERMANY

The amazing creature next turned up in the Kapp putsch, which sought to overthrow the German republican government. Trebitsch-Lincoln was chief of its press bureau. In 1935 he benefited from the amnesty granted by President Hindenburg to political offenders. He skipped from Germany and was said to be the adviser of the Chinese leader, Wu Pei Fu, and to be the organizer of anti-British propaganda.

In February, 1926, he was arrested in Vienna, charged with selling forged documents to Czechoslovakian officials, purporting to show that Germany and Austria were trying to stir up a revolution.

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HORSES COME BACK IN ENGLAND

100,000 More in Heavy Harness Now Than Five Years Ago

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times—London—There are 100,000 more heavy horses on Britain's streets now than there were five years ago. So say an official of the Shire Horse Society.

The reason is that horses have been found to be more economical for short distance work involving frequent halts, because of the high cost of petrol. The four leading British railway companies are now using 20,000 horses of which 18,000 are employed for road work and the other 2,000 for shunting.

Large stores with many delivery vans for the Brigade of Guards uniforms—one of the "signs" that women have "gone military."

Suits are being made of this material, cut in military lines; and bristling with brass buttons. To go with them little caps, made of the same stuff, have military peaks. The new boots are made like the Tank Corps lam-o-chaps.

Cosack clothes—long coats with wide shoulders and a double-breasted front forming an enormous "V"—are the dashing element in fashion now.

Cartridge pleating is used on afternoon frocks—also copied from Carri uniforms. Epaulettes, shoulder straps, brass carriage buttons and Bregazzi plumes complete the modern woman's warlike costume.

LONDON STYLES GOING MILITARY

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times—London—One of the famous French dressmakers has bought up thousands of yards of the scarlet material used for the Brigade of Guards uniforms—one of the "signs" that women have "gone military."

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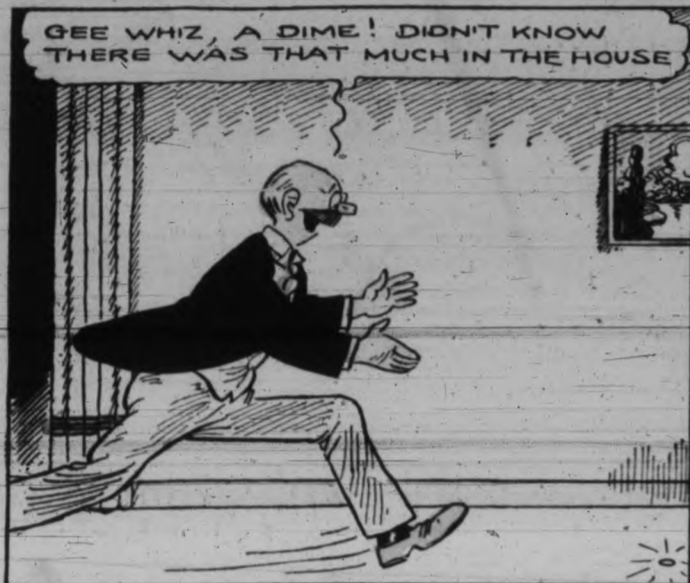
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Victoria Daily Times

VICTORIA, B.C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1932

Mr. and Mrs. -

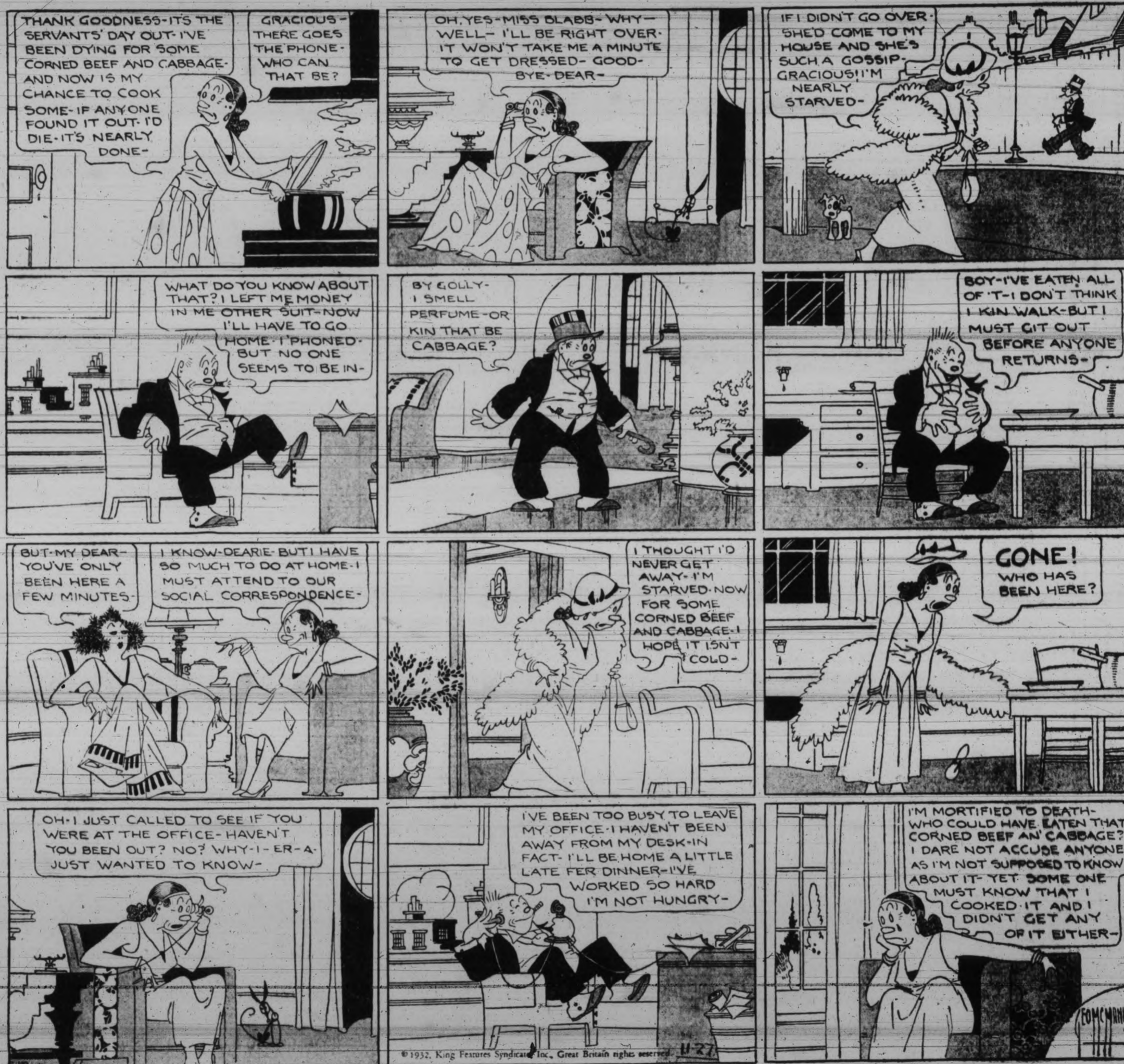


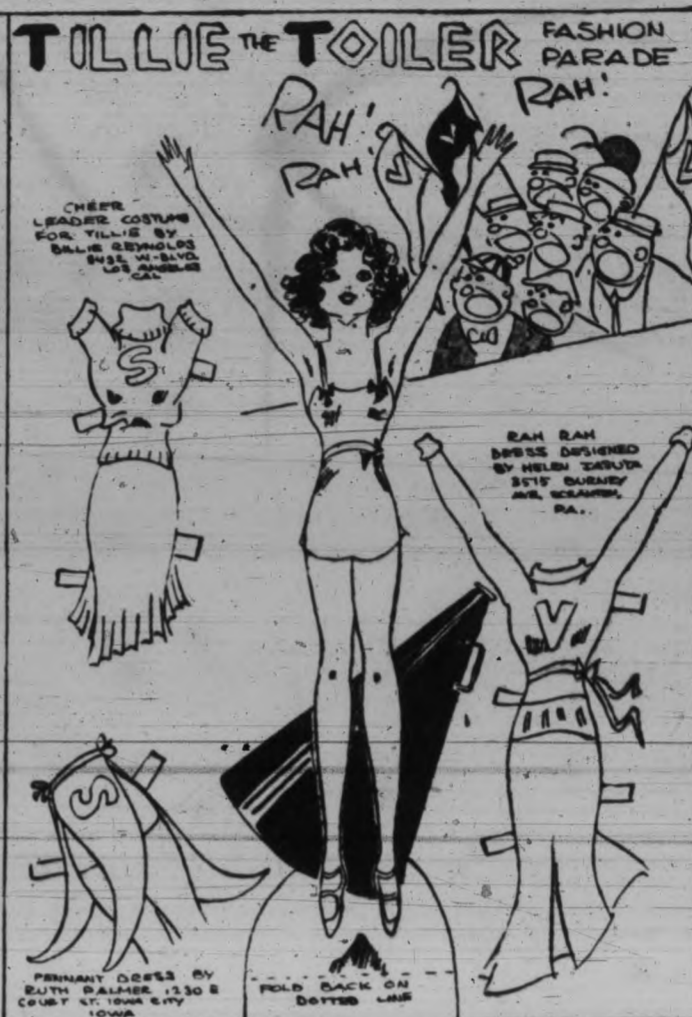
NOV-27-32

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Bringing Up Father





Tillie the Toiler





Regular Fellers

By Gene Byrnes

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